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ANTI-MASONIC FASCISTI FALL SHORT OF GOAL

Serious Condition, However,
Results From Proposal
Actually Adopted

AIM IS TO OUST ALL MASONS FROM OFFICE

Revival of Intolerance Toward
British Masonry Is Called
Likely From Socialists

Special from Monitor Bureau
By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

LONDON, May 31.—As it was in the Christian Science Monitor, some six months since, that opportunity was given me to examine and expose the attacks made by Signor Mussolini and his fellow-Fascists upon Freemasonry in Italy, it is well now to take note of the manner in which these have proceeded and the extent to which they have failed. If one studied only the headlines of newspapers of various types, unacquainted with the true inwardness of the Fascist assaults, it would seem utterly wrong to associate with them the word "failure" in any degree.

But the main fact which emerges from consideration of the whole campaign is that keen dissensions arose among the Fascists themselves, caused by the realization of their most sober members that persecution of opinion of the extreme kind intended, though a medieval tradition in Italy of very considerable strength, usually fails disastrously, even when not ignominiously, in the end. Signor Mussolini himself, after a personally humiliating rebuff in his own "arranged" Chamber of Deputies, only "saved face" by accepting a proposal for a short of the drastic course toward Freemasonry first designed.

Measures Mitigated
This will be perceived when there are contrasted the proposals first submitted to the Italian Parliament by the extreme anti-Masonic Fascist section, and those in the end adopted, and even then only after the most severe party pressure. What was originally suggested by the committee charged with the task was the absolute suppression of all secret societies in Italy, with Freemasonry in the forefront. The storm aroused by this was so great that even the Fascist Administration became alarmed, and submitted an alternative project of control over such bodies, which, while still directed mainly against Freemasonry, was in milder form. From this, like other secret societies, will be tolerated and not destroyed, the condition being that its statutes and lists of members be communicated to the Government.

Even in this much-modified form, the Italian Government found unexpectedly great difficulty in carrying it through. At the outset, despite an impassioned appeal from Signor Mussolini himself, the Chamber of Deputies left the Chamber that a quorum could not be formed and a vote taken. The party screw was promptly put on, and the Fascist deputies were peremptorily ordered to be in their places in an appointed day. The Government's modified proposal, even so, only 304 out of the 374 composing the ministerial majority put in an appearance under the whip. The 304 voted solidly as they had been told to do, the majority furnish a handwriting on the wall, the significance of which the Italian Dictator cannot mistake.

Delation Made Possible
It would be an error, however, to minimize the seriousness of the anti-Masonic proposal actually adopted. The avowed object of it is announced from Rome, is to prevent Freemasons entering the public service, and to enable the Government to eliminate those already employed. This is a process of delation familiar to France and Italy, and the method and extent of its working, rather than

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British Certificate Made in America

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, June 10

THE British Empire Exhibition, designed exclusively to push British Empire goods, has today accidentally given a remarkable advertisement to American enterprise. A letter is published here by Godfrey Cheesman, general secretary of the National Union of Manufacturers calling attention to the fact that a certificate of honor issued this week to Messrs. Harvey, Limited, of Edinburgh by the exhibition authorities bears the water mark, "Made in U. S. A."

FOREIGNERS QUIT FIGHTING ZONE

Engagement Continues Between Rival Forces—American Woman Is Wounded

CANTON, China, June 10 (AP)—All the foreigners have been evacuated from the danger zone.

Heavy fighting has been in progress between Cantonese and Yunnanese forces at Canton. Dispatches yesterday said four Americans, including two women, who attempted to escape from the fighting zone in a boat flying the American flag, were fired upon by Yunnanese machine gunners and that one of the women, Mrs. Frank Crampton, was wounded in the arm.

Steamers Tied-Up by the Shipping Strike

SHANGHAI, June 10 (AP)—The shipping strike here is gradually becoming worse, necessitating the tying up of steamers. The Japanese companies have been able to maintain their schedules, carrying passengers but less cargo, the latter being loaded in mid-stream under the protection of a Japanese gunboat. Ocean-going vessels also are taking on less cargo. The steamer Yang-ming Maru sailed for Hankow this morning with passengers including representatives of Chinese associations, reported to be bound for Nanking and Chungking with the object of inducing the crews of the foreign steamers there to join the strike.

Fourteen British and two Japanese ships were detained. Telegrams were sent to several companies at Kiang Kong advising ship operators not to dispatch vessels to Shanghai while strike conditions obtain. Six representatives of the foreign diplomatic corps at Peking arrived here today for the purpose of conferring with the authorities regarding the disturbance which started when Chinese workers went on strike from Japanese-owned spinning mills.

Chinese Students Hold
Monster Demonstrations
PEKING, June 10 (AP)—The students of the capital today were holding monster demonstrations in protest against the action of the foreign authorities in quelling the recent strike riots at Shanghai. The demonstrators compelled the flying of anti-foreign banners on all cars and rickshaws. They also distributed anti-foreign literature, containing wildly extravagant statements and declaring the Shanghai affair "the most brutal and cold-blooded atrocity in human history."

The Chinese Government last evening requested the Italian Minister, Commander Carrati, to advise the staffs of the various legations and their nationals to avoid today's demonstration. The Minister replied that if the Chinese authorities had any doubts as to the outcome of the manifestation, they should prohibit it.

Chinese Legation Statement
TOKYO, June 10 (AP)—The Chinese Legation here, acting on instruction from Peking, today issued a statement blaming the "constables of the municipal council" for the riots at Shanghai, and claiming that the student demonstrations were neither anti-foreign nor pro-bolshevik.

AMALGAMATED SHOE WORKERS in Lynn Making Overtures

Advances Made by Officials May Result in Bringing Every Local Into Fold of Union

LYNN, Mass., June 10 (AP)—Overtures which may result in bringing every Lynn local of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America into the fold of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had been made today, it was disclosed in Labor circles here. The two unions have for about two years been struggling for control of the Lynn field.

A delegation from the Amalgamated, including Charles Hartshorn, district agent and nominal head of the union in this district, a sub-committee of the union's council and various business agents, went to Boston today to confer with leaders of the Boot & Shoe Workers. The latter's local voted to send a separate committee of eight, including the union's two business agents, to a conference in Boston before Friday.

All of the unions—packing room workers, cutters, stitchers and heelers, with the exception of the small edgemakers' local—will vote on affiliating with the Boot & Shoe Workers

POWERS UNITE ACTION AGAINST RIFFIAN TRIBES

France and Spain Agree on
Co-operation to End the
Warfare in Morocco

GENEVA, June 10 (AP)—France and Spain have reached a full accord on the general idea of co-operation to end finally the long-prevailing warfare in Morocco, it was learned authoritatively today.

The French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, and Count Quinones de Leon, Spanish Ambassador to France, who are here for the meeting of the League of Nations Council, have been conferring regarding the Moroccan situation. It was learned they have agreed that France and Spain must deliver quickly an effective series of blows against the turbulent tribesmen of Morocco and so restore peace in Northern Africa. It is learned that details for the united military and naval action will be worked out at a Franco-Spanish conference at Madrid, to begin early next week. French delegates will depart for Madrid Sunday, it was learned.

Paul Painleve Praised for Personal Initiative

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 10.—The embarkment of Paul Painleve from Toulouse by airplane for Morocco is accompanied by much interesting comment. Apart from praise for his personal initiative, which will have a favorable effect on his governmental position, and recognition of the increasing utility of aerial navigation, which brings Morocco within a single day's journey from Paris, there is a general belief that Moroccan events are not proceeding well.

Undoubtedly the French are faced with great difficulties, but it is strongly denied that any particularly grave incident determined the trip of M. Painleve. Before leaving, M. Painleve, who is War Minister as well as Premier, said the idea of his visit to Morocco was not new. It was decided several days ago, though originally it was proposed to go next week, after the preliminary discussion of the financial question ended. Other important matters are pending, but, on the whole, M. Painleve considered the present moment most opportune. He will be back next week in time to take an effective part in the parliamentary debates. Nothing serious of a military character has happened, according to reports received from Marshal Lyautey, in whom the Government has complete confidence.

Instruction by Conversation
It is well known that M. Painleve's favorite method of instruction, whether in natural science or in politics, is by conversation. While others can quickly extract the essence of a book, M. Painleve always prefers viva voce information and with half a dozen questions gets to the heart of any matter in which he is interested. "I think two hours' interview with Marshal Lyautey," declared M. Painleve, "worth more than five months of reports. Therefore, at Rabat or Fez I will spend the evening discussing the situation and the possibilities of the coming understanding with Spain and the strengthening of French prestige in Northern Africa."

"The object is to reach a durable peace as early as possible, but it would not be a real peace if it left us again at the mercy of a similar offensive to that which we are now repelling."

M. Painleve also intends tomorrow, Friday and Saturday to visit the officers of the various French columns, doubtless in company with Marshal Lyautey, for the purpose of expressing thanks and encouragement. Whatever comes of this visit, M. Painleve has impressed himself on the public thought in a not dissimilar manner to that in which Georges Clemenceau did by his personal visits to the trenches.

A Picturesque Appeal
Despite the progress made in flying, it is still rare that a Premier utilizes this means of locomotion.

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Typical Episodes in Notable Tercentenary Pageant at Quincy, Mass.



Upper: Anne Hutchinson, Excommunicated. "I Must Begin My Weary Journey Into Exile." Lower Left: Another "Dorothy Quincy" in the Doorway of the Famous House. Lower Right: "Johanna Hoar" (Mary George Hoar) Symbol of Freedom and a Mighty Race.

CADET PARADE NUMBERS 9000

Thousands Line Streets to
See Postponed March
of Schoolboys

Nine thousand Boston School Cadets marched today in their annual parade, postponed from last Friday, as thousands lined the streets of the city to admire and cheer them. In the line there were 11 regiments of cadets, three bands and a fire and drum corps for each regiment. English High and the High School of Commerce, with two regiments each, led the other schools of the city in numerical representation.

The boys gave a splendid exhibition of disciplinary training. With heads high and eyes front, they moved along under their fluttering colors, executing with faultless precision maneuvers of all of which were vigorously applauded by the crowds which lined the sidewalks and filled windows of office buildings from street to roof.

The parade was under command of Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Rahlett, and formed in the various streets about the English High School. The route was through Clarendon Street, St. James Avenue, Park Square, Boylston, Tremont, Bromfield, Washington, School, and Beacon streets and Boston Common, by way of the gate at Beacon and Charles streets.

As the column passed up School Street, past City Hall, it was reviewed by Mayor Curley from special stands erected in front of City Hall.

On the Common the Cadets were reviewed by the School Committee, after which there was a luncheon in the Crystal Room at the Parker House, to state and city school officials and to the colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors of the cadet bodies.

SHENANDOAH TO FLY OVER BOSTON JULY 4

The naval dirigible Shenandoah, on July 4, will again fly over Boston, according to Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, chief of the bureau of

aeronautics of the Navy Department, who announces that plans for the trip have been completed. In a letter to James A. Gallivan of Boston, Congressman, he says it will be impossible to send either the Shenandoah or the Los Angeles to Boston for the Bunker Hill Day celebration on June 17.

Artistry of Quincy's Pageant Wins Praise of Visiting Throng

Episodes of Pioneer Days Pictured With Perfection of
Setting, Costume, Music, and Lighting as Famous
Historic Figures Come Upon the Stage

QUINCY, Mass., June 10 (Special)—As the pale rose and sulphur and blue bells of the sun's afterglow drifted away last evening over Merimount Park in Quincy, and dusk darkened into deep blue night, a great chorus, massed at one end of the bowl, took up the song of the fervent prayer that opened the first presentation of the Pageant of Quincy, celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of its first settlement.

The history of many cities and towns affords stirring incidents. Quincy has given to the Nation great men and women and distinguished families, whose influence transcends the local history of their town and has been felt throughout the progress of the Nation, down across three centuries.

No single town can be called the birthplace of liberty, yet Quincy sent forth men and women who truly wrought liberty in every sense; in the seventeenth century their struggle laid the foundations of religious liberty; in the eighteenth, with John Adams, of political liberty; and in the nineteenth, with John Quincy Adams, and Charles Francis Adams, the Ambassador to England, they won the right to preserve the Union.

Two National Presidents
Two presidents have been given the Nation by Quincy. It had three women of heroic cast, Johanna Hoar, Anne Hutchinson and Abigail Adams, and the pageant has been written to portray some of the truly great figures against a background of the historical movements in which they played their parts; not limited to Quincy, but involving the history of the colony, the province and the Nation.

The song swelled and deepened, clear on the quiet night air. Above the pageant grounds rose the sable shapes of the surrounding hills of Merimount, the lowlands cut by chains of moving golden light. Out the grandstand flattered and snapped the Stars and Stripes and in the blue black of the sky there glimmered a few soft stars.

As the chorus finished its prayer, the light on the field brightened slowly, and a path of liquid moonlight and toward the silent audience there moved the calm figure of Johanna Hoar with her children, she who was called by her generation the "great mother" of the mighty race that followed. Johanna Hoar was a symbol of those that came, in those bleak seventeenth century days, who came to our shores seeking freedom in religion and "braved the perils of the sea, the hardships of the wilder-

ness to worship God," according to their consciences.

Johanna Hoar was a symbol of New England sons, carrying the pride of their New England blood and heritage, to the utmost bounds of the world, across the years. In Johanna Hoar's rich voice was heard "This celebration day is filled with visionary forms that pass before our sight as in some magic glass along a horizon gray. . . . New England earliest, dearest heritage the faith and conduct of that sterner age. . . . And the lights dimmed and thin, and awe and applause ruffled through the audience.

In the darkness, above the wind that stirred trees and turned their leaves still to silver in the night, there were to be heard men's voices. Again the path of moonstone light, and there appeared "Captain Wollaston" amidst his "thirty servants" at the trading post. . . . A tall figure in tan oze and a sweeping hat, him upturned. . . . Captain Wollaston, born leader of men, firm and ruthless, possessed of a keen and appraising knowledge of men; who won, in those early troublous days, conspicuous success in his appointed task.

For one year we have worked together at this plantation, you have been loyal servants. . . . But I must part from you. . . . Some of you I take to Virginia. Some of you I leave behind to carry on the trading post. . . .

Departs for Virginia
I leave Lieutenant Fisher here in charge as your lieutenant. Him you shall obey. Carry on the trading post under his guidance, soberly and industriously as you have under me. . . . For I shall not return. . . . In the smooth pathway of light men cheered and said their farewells and the stalwart figure went to the ship which should take him and his chosen companions to Virginia. . . .

There followed the scenes of Fisher's perdy. The activities of Thomas Morton, his cunning and calculation. . . . From the thickened air, the approaching line of Indians, tawny, silent-footed in the light. The trading, the greed for gold. The riotous scene.

In flowing cape and sweeping hat there approached the messenger from Plymouth Colony to one Thomas Morton, "a messenger not too generously or hospitably received by Morton, busy at his insidious business. The sneers and abuse, the distressing maypole scene and, in the

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BILLBOARD LAW TO BE ENFORCED

Connecticut Officials Open
Campaign Against
Violations

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10 (Special)—In order to increase the safety of the highways the state highway and state police departments have opened a campaign against the promiscuous posting of advertising signs and billboards. It is felt that with the removal of such signs and trees, poles, rocks, and other objects adjoining the highways, the vision of the motorists, especially on curves, will become less obscured, and make for greater safety.

The General Assembly passed a law increasing the penalties for violations of this kind. Within the last few days, a wholesale increase in the erection of signs of all dimensions has been brought to the attention of the two departments, especially in Litchfield County and along the shore roads, where a large number of hotels and roadside inn signs have been attached to trees adjoining the highways.

Their removal not only will make for greater safety on the highways but will also enhance the appearance of the highways, say the authorities. The policy of the State in the matter will be to remove all signs that are erected in violation of the law, and prosecutions will follow the persistent use of such advertising means.

Following is the new law fixing a heavy penalty for this offense. Advertising within highway limits. Any person who shall deposit, throw, affix or maintain any paper or advertisement within the limits of any public highway, or on private premises or property, without the consent of the owner of such premises or property, unless the same shall be left at the door of the residence or place of business of the occupant of such premises or property, or who shall post, erect, construct or maintain within the limits of any public highway any advertising sign or any bill board or advertisement other than that which shall be left at the door of the residence or place of business of the occupant of such premises or property, or who shall post, erect, construct or maintain within the limits of a public highway any paper or advertisement other than that which shall be left at the door of the residence or place of business of the occupant of such premises or property, shall be fined not more than six months or both.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
CHICAGO, June 10.—Illinois' Central in the first six days of June handled 48,078 revenue freight cars, compared with 49,663 in the corresponding period of 1924.

140 Units Now Enrolled
The growth of the association during the past year was outlined in the annual reports at the opening session, submitted by Eugene S. Elkus, president of the National Association, J. Harry Tregoe, executive manager. The association now comprises 140 units carrying a personnel of approximately 1000 persons and during the last year spent in various forms of activity over \$2,000,000. More than \$750,000 was disbursed in the operation and maintenance of the interstate bureau.

A tremendous saving to business was reported in the work of the adjustment bureau, through co-operative handling of insolvent and embarrassed debtors. The committee on legislation, it was reported, successfully opposed the enactment of laws contrary to sound business policies. The association is reaching out into the international field through its foreign credit department.

"Our association's work is educational and economic," declared Mr. Elkus in summing up aims of the organization.

VALUE OF CREDIT MEN'S WORK WINS HOOVER'S PRAISE

Secretary Asserts Check on
Business Frauds Will
Lower Price Levels

BUREAUCRATIC ERA WARNING IS SOUNDED

Senator Fess Declares Surrender of State Rights to Federal Government

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 10.—The outstanding point in the convention of the National Association of Credit Men came at yesterday's session, when Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, told the 3000 delegates that he considered the organization of the most fundamental service to the country through its advocacy of higher standards of business ethics and its contribution to the material movement for self-government through group.

Mr. Hoover in his tribute to the work of the association declared that this organization has an opportunity to become one of the important stabilizing institutions of the country, through its ability to foresee and forestall periods of boom and depression in business; that it is making a definite contribution to lowering the cost of living through its campaign to eliminate credit frauds as a large item in production costs, and that it is a stimulant to the entire Nation through its control of "credit based on character."

An Enthusiastic Welcome
Mr. Hoover's reception by the delegates who packed the large hall was no less enthusiastic than his commendation of the association. To the strains of "Hello, Hoover, You're a Friend of Mine," the Secretary faced an audience which evidenced unqualified approval of himself and his department, which according to his opening words has followed a policy of active co-operation with the association.

Improvement of business ethics, greater efficiency in business practices, the relation of government to business through legislation, and the general effect of an adequate credit system on the economic life of the nation were discussed at today's session. That the credit structure reaches into many fields and that it must be in a sound condition if business is to prosper was reflected in the variety of subjects treated by speakers.

Warnings of Bureaucracy
Speaking on the dangers of too much legislation and too much regulation of business through commissions, Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, told the delegates that "there is danger in the tendency of the public thought toward legislative relief, the formation of a bureaucratic system and the absorption of the rights of the state by the federal government, but also in the attitude of asking Congress for remedies for all conceivable ills that affect the body politic."

Edmund Platt, vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, speaking on "Branch Banking as a Means of Preventing Bank Failures," urged the credit men to support the move for larger banks able to spread their risks over a variety of industry and over a considerable territory. This move involves an extension of branch banking to provide facilities for interstate commerce, especially those where agriculture is the dominant industry. Small independent banks have proven a failure at every period of agricultural depression.

An optimistic view of the Nation's business situation was taken by the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, who addressed the opening session. Speaking on "The Nation's First Line of Defense," Bishop Freeman defined this first line as "morality, or moral character," and deplored the tendency to see retrogression rather than progress in the Nation's life. "I believe there are more evidences of growing virtue than the evidences of growing vice," he declared.

The importance of good credit conditions was stressed by Edward J. Cattell of Philadelphia. Over 95 per cent of the world's business is done on credit, which is based on character, he said, and a high standard of ethics is a fundamental basis for good business conditions. "Joy is one of the elements of production of wealth," asserted Mr. Cattell.

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Fifty Years of Photographs Show Smith College Advance

Marked Changes in Dress Depicted in Series of Pictures Arranged by Professor Woodward in Connection With Semicentennial Observances

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 10 (Special).—There were no motion pictures when Smith College opened in 1876, but there were photographs, so that Smith is able, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, to review the years in a series of lantern slides which prove that history may be as amusing as well as a serious study.

The pictures, which have been arranged by Prof. Katharine Woodward of the department of English, a member of the class of 1885, will be shown first this evening to the undergraduates and faculty. There will be a presentation for the alumni and commencement guests on Friday and Saturday evenings. Miss Woodward accompanies the pictures with a clever running commentary in rhyme which gives the necessary explanations and heightens the amusing points.

The pictures not only show the growth of Smith College from 14 to 2000 students; they also show the evolution of the feminine sport costume, the first brave attempts at those dramatic productions for which women's colleges are now so famous, and the past life of distinguished members of the Smith faculty. How delightful to see the president of Radcliffe as an undergraduate, to find that a dignified class dean was the first student bold enough to ride a bicycle on the Smith College campus, and that then she had to have a skirt especially constructed for the practice.

For it was by faculty decree. A vote conceded quite reluctantly. That our freshman skirts were let to soar. A full eight inches upward from the floor.

NEW YORK SENATOR BACKS DEBATE RULE

Mr. Wadsworth Says Proviso Curbs Law Excess

Special from Monitor Bureau. WASHINGTON, June 10.—Various senators are expressing their views on the proposal of Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President, to amend the rules of the Senate to prevent the unlimited discussion of a subject. While some have sided with the Vice-President fully, and others with reservations, some have come out strongly against a change in the rules which would tend to curb debate and allow a greater role for the Senate in the legislative process.

Among those senators expressing themselves as opposed to the proposals of Mr. Dawes is James W. Wadsworth (R), Senator from New York, chairman of the Steering Committee, having charge of the formation of the Senate's legislative program.

"The Senate," he said, "was never intended to be a so-called 'popular body.' It was set up by the framers of the Constitution to exercise what might be termed the steady influence in the legislative department of the government. By contrast, the House of Representatives was expected to be a body to reflect the popular will for the moment."

Pointing out that this combination has worked with "remarkable success" for a long time, the senator said he could not believe the proposed changes in the rules, limiting debate and forcing early votes on pending bills, would be a good thing for the country.

World News in Brief

Manila (P).—Throughout the sugar area increased production is expected, according to Venezuela Trinidad, general manager of the Philippine National Bank, who has just returned from an inspection of the five sugar centrals which the bank controls in the Province of Negros. He said the industry's future was bright.

Seattle (P).—The battleship Oregon, which made the historic run around Cape Horn, has left the navy yard at Bremerton and is on her way to Portland, Ore., for a permanent berth as a relic. The Oregon, with power enough left to steer herself but not to propel her, is in tow of two tugs.

Washington (P).—The Supreme Court failed to reduce the length of its docket during the term just ended, although it came within three cases of equaling its best previous record for volume of business handled. Instead of a reduction 95 more cases were on the docket at the end of the term than at the beginning.

Durham, N. C. (P).—An additional gift of \$2,000,000 by James B. Duke to Duke University has been announced. The gift increases the building fund previously established by Mr. Duke for the university from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

London (P).—General anxiety and disappointment was expressed today over an official announcement that the number of unemployed in Great Britain increased during the week ending June 6 by 40,778, the most formidable addition in a long time. Great Britain's unemployed now total 1,247,300 which is 244,385 more than a year ago.

The Popular Biltmore

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The Crystal Glider

Patented. See the Holo. This glass castor cup fits the castor and slides with the furniture. SAVES FLOORS AND RUGS

No. 26 for furniture. No. 27 for beds. For sale at all Department, Furniture and Hardware Stores.

The W. T. Hight Co.
181 Union St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Smith '79 in Her Graduating Dress



Photo by Eric Stahlberg. Prominent in College Activities, Miss Mary Whiton, a Member of the First Class, Has Her Senior Picture Taken in the Brown Silk "We All Were So Proud of."

ASSOCIATION DEFINES MOTOR RIGHT OF WAY

Care Transcends Legal Rights in Traffic, It Explains

The Automobile Legal Association urges that "care and more care by automobile drivers transcends legal rights and individual pride in maintaining the right of way." A bulletin containing hints for careful driving at intersections in part follows:

A good many motorists are confused in regard to what constitutes the "right of way," but it is a very simple law and need not baffle anyone whose intentions are to do the right thing at all times.

Insisting on one's "rights" are very apt to cause trouble, especially if both parties believe they each are right, while very many mishaps would be avoided if courtesy and good judgment were allowed full sway.

An interpretation of the "right of way" law in Massachusetts regarding two vehicles meeting at intersecting ways gives to the one coming on your right the right of way, providing (and this is possibly where the confusion arises) the car coming on your right is about equal distance with your car from the center of the intersecting streets or nearer to it than is your car.

If your car is moving at, in your judgment, as great or greater speed than the other car, slow down and let him pass. If your car is much nearer an intersection and there is nothing in the way to interfere with you going ahead and you can do so safely, the law gives you that right and traffic calls for it.

Right of way is mostly a matter of good judgment and a desire to avoid accidents which both parties should observe. There is no reason to have a serious mishap at an intersection.

Above all law, above all "rights," and above all individual pride, the

greatest mishap preventative is care and more care. Fix in your mind first of all that intersections are dangerous places, always, and under no circumstances drive into one, especially one with a "blind" corner, at a speed greater than will allow you to stop your car within 10 feet or, in other words, not over 12 to 15 miles an hour.

Whether you make little or much use of your warning horn at any other place in your driving, you should always sound it at an intersection. Public safety demands it, and if you have read the above carefully you will not proceed on such a crossing believing you have done your whole duty. You have not. The horn is only a small part. Drive slowly, be watchful—forget the right-of-way fetish.

BOATS TO BE AUCTIONED

Three motorboats and three automobiles, seized by government officials for alleged violations of the prohibition, customs or internal revenue laws, will be auctioned at the Army Base, South Boston, next Tuesday at 10:30 a. m., according to announcement by William W. Larkin, collector of customs for the district of Massachusetts. The motorboats are appraised as being worth \$900, \$550 and \$375, respectively.

MASONS HONOR MR. TERHUNE

William L. Terhune, president of the Boston Square and Compass Club, was honored at a bon voyage party at the opening of the club's roof garden yesterday. Mr. Terhune will sail for England on the Leviathan from New York, Saturday. He expects to sail homeward from Naples on Sept. 17.

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Pickwick Inn Candy, Inc. Boston Post Road. Greenwich, Conn.

POWERS UNITE ACTION AGAINST RIFFIAN TRIBES

(Continued from Page 1)

and there is a picturesque appeal in his flight across the Mediterranean. By making such places as Morocco accessible in a day's travel, the airplane tends to reduce perhaps the excessive and uncontrollable authority of the Resident-General, and it is precisely this uncontrollable authority which has awakened suspicions among Socialists and Radicals that possibly military men cherish certain ambitions and that peace will be long and unnecessarily delayed.

If there is the smallest truth in the allegations of the critics of Moroccan hostilities it will be revealed by M. Painlevé, but if, as anticipated, the military authorities on the spot have behaved discreetly and dutifully then they will be vindicated by M. Painlevé. M. Painlevé has long been interested in the possibilities of aviation and has written much on the subject. He has made personal experiments and flown extensively. This, however, was his first flight in office, and he is now dubbed everywhere as France's flying Premier.

Parley to Be Held in Madrid. MADRID, June 10 (AP).—A conference is to open here next Monday to consider common action by France and Spain against the Moroccan tribesmen. It is announced in an official communiqué issued by the military Directorate.

The French delegation will be headed by Louis Malvy, who was recently in conference here with Gen. Primo de Rivera, head of the Directorate. M. Malvy, however, will not leave Paris for the present and the French Ambassador, Count de Peretti de Rocca, will act in his place.

Gen. Gomez Jordana Souza, director of Moroccan affairs, will head the Spanish delegation. The principals will be assisted by military and naval experts.

Premier on Way to Morocco. BARCELONA, June 10 (AP).—The Premier of France, Paul Painlevé, who is flying to Morocco, arrived here by airplane at 7:45 this morning, and left at 8 o'clock for Alicante, Spain.

TOULOUSE, France, June 10 (AP).—L. Painlevé, after a journey here from Paris by train, began his flight to Morocco at 6 o'clock this morning, his airplane being followed by two bombers. The expedition expects to reach Morocco in five jumps, alighting at Barcelona, Alicante, Tala, and Tangier.

From the last-named port the Premier will go to Fez or Rabat, as Marshal Lyautey suggests, and will confer tonight and tomorrow with the Governor-General regarding the measures taken to stop the invasion of the Riffian tribesmen under Abd-el-Krim.

CHICAGO MOTOR COACH RECORD

CHICAGO, June 10.—Chicago's Motor Coach Company carried 1,585,608 passengers in the week ended June 6, compared with a previous high of 1,571,043 for the week ended Aug. 2, 1924.

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CHARACTER TRAINING JOURNAL FOR BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Monthly Publication Will Be Devoted to Citizenship Material for Teaching—Courses Now Well Under Way From Kindergarten to the Ninth Grade

Character education work, introduced in the public schools of Boston this year as a distinct course, will be augmented in the autumn with a monthly publication devoted to the application of the course. In the classroom, published by the Boston School Department. The course is well under way from the kindergarten to the ninth grade.

The new publication, devoted exclusively to citizenship material for teaching, will be the only educational journal bearing solely on that subject. It is believed. The Boston School Committee has appropriated \$5000 for the purpose and appointed Joseph B. Egan, master of the Harvard-Frothingham District, Charlestown, as editor. He will be assisted by a committee of masters serving as an advisory board. The journal will contain from 40 to 50 pages and be illustrated.

The specific work of editing and publishing the journal is to be done by committees of teachers, under a plan worked out by Mr. Egan, whereby every teacher will participate at some time during the year in the preparation of subject matter. The city has been divided into 10 zones, each containing from six to eight school districts. At the head of each zone will be an associate editor. He and his teachers will be responsible for a given issue.

Charlestown and the West End have the September issue. The North End and allied districts are to prepare the October issue. The material will be drawn from actual schoolroom experience. Illustrations will be under the direction of the director of art of the school department.

"All school subjects, when properly taught, emphasize moral principles, and it is hoped by this magazine to focus the attention of teachers and pupils upon these principles," Leonard M. Patton, chairman of the original committee on character education which prepared the syllabus, said in an interview.

"Ethical character is the recognized basis of the objectives of education, such as worthy home membership, civic responsibility, worthy use of leisure and even vocational efficiency. It requires specific consideration in any program of general education."

"Since proper school life must recognize these great objectives as the concomitants of learning and since ethical character is the foundation of all school training must of necessity be a preparation for good citizenship; a stimulus to social service and a proper training for effective fellowship and enlightened leadership."

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New—BEAUTY!
New JOYS!—in the City of Seven Canyons

FOLLOW the magic trails of the old west through the heart of the Rockies where romance and adventure still linger. Salt Lake City, beautiful metropolis of 130,000 people, delights the traveler with its fine hotels, smart shops, pleasure resorts and scenes of pictorial and historic interest in an environment of bracing mountain air, snow capped peaks and gorgeous canyons. Sunsets, unexcelled for brilliancy, throw a crimson path across the shimmering silver waters of Great Salt Lake where even the amateur floats like a cork and thrills at the novelty.

Rest or play in any of Salt Lake's seven canyons, some of which border the city's edge. Climb gorgeous Mt. Timpanogos and coast or snowball on its live glacier. Fish, ride, golf, motor in an environment new and exciting. Visit the world's largest open cut copper mine with its glittering terraces of solid metal. See the most unique types of architecture in America, the great Mormon Temple and Tabernacle—only a few of Salt Lake's many attractions.

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is the gateway to the wonder-lands of the west. National Parks and Monuments. Yellowstone, with its oddities and marvels, is only a few hours away and the new and mystic glories of Bryce Canyon, Glen Canyon, Cedar Breaks, the Kaibab Forest and the north rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado are reached through Salt Lake City.

Chamber of Commerce, Salt Lake City, Utah, Dept. F-15
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ARTISTRY OF QUINCY'S PAGEANT
WINS PRAISE OF VISITING THROG

(Continued from Page 1)

midst of the song and revels Captain Miles Standish and eight men from the Plymouth Colony likewise approach from the thicket, brave and dauntless in crimson, flashing silver breastplates and silver helmets. Staunch men to brook no quibbling, no continuance of unsavory scene.

The Bravery of Good Men
A compact little line of men sternly representative of the lofty ideals, the bravery of good men, anxious for the welfare of all those who had come out from Quincy to pursue freedom. Morton is led away to be dealt with in Plymouth to the heat of drum. And the remnant of Morton's "servants" move somberly away. Gov. John Endicott and his men appear from Naumkeag, the maypole is hewn down and the scene becomes one with darkness.

The light brightens again upon the Chappel of Ease at Mount Woollystone and the worshipers, dressed in the modest garments of their day, amethyst and jade, ashken rose, wood brown and life, scarlet and rose, the women hooded and aproned in soft gleaming white, gather to sing the Hundredth Psalm. William and Anne Hutchinson are there, Deacon Samuel Bass of Roxbury, Atherton Jough, Edmund of Quincy, and others who held first grants of land at the mount.

It is their observance of a Fast Day out of doors. John Wheelwright, benign and dignified in the somber robes of the church is there, first minister of the branch of the protestant church in Boston. The worshipers finish their psalm and Sir Henry Vane, brave and valiant in scarlet, gold lace trimmed and sweeping plumed hat approaches with William Coddington and his servant, Alexander Winchester, from the shore.

Directed as Governor
Sir Henry Vane is greeted as Governor but he brings news that the General Court defeated his election seven days before and that to Winthrop they must look for new guidance.

Coddington's hands are raised in later that in the Colony ministers and laymen wait to pronounce sentence upon him for sedition. The minister feels he can retract nothing. The light dims upon him as he takes the departure for Providence. Matthew V: 11-12 with his little congregation gathered about him.

The pathetic episode of the return of Anne Hutchinson from Boston after her excommunication merges into her departure for Providence, thence to the island of Aquidneck in Narragansett Bay. In the flood of bronze light loyal friends bring the horse she shall ride, the few cattle those who go with her take, their faithful little bands of belongings. Two soldiers are there. The light flashes on their silver helmets.

A sad song is lifted by the chorus "Hence to the Heavens the exile's life is given." An arrangement of music from Grieg made by Margaret Walsh, Anne bids her friends farewell and mounts her horse, the pathetic charlatan starts, passes the monument, winds between the trees and hillocks and is lost in the distance.

A Scene of Gayety
The scene changes to one of greater gayety, the town meeting for the business of purchasing land. The drummer and ten Town Constables appear. A group of villagers from either direction. Farmers get on with the business, and in the lusty shouts of the colonists there are the voices of women. "Here, you women can't vote," shouts one who seems to lead them. But the women are not to be silenced. It adds a touch of amusing modernity to the scene, quickly attracting a response from the audience.

The Town Clerk scribbles. The Moderator feels his job is well done. Presently Indians, in single file over the crest of the hill, are seen. They advance and are greeted ceremoniously. They are honorably dealt with, paid by agreement for their lands, and the scene closes with the Indians putting their marks upon the final deed.

In Peaceful Occupations
In the rhythms of the dance interludes are shown the peaceful occupations of the seventeenth century settlers. In the pale green light a long line of maidens move rhythmically about, two detach themselves and work at a spinning wheel, two more, in pale rose move quietly along over the ground with a plow, then turn and plant the seed. It becomes quiet. Night falls. Little children that have been dancing sleep. All is peace. A momentary invasion by Indians with torchlights is quelled and the interludes end in a triumphant massing of dancers in green and flame, in sulphur and rose and purple.

Further episodes bear out the remarkable promise of the early scenes. There is the arrival of Governor Belcher from Milton at the head of a line of splendidly caparisoned horsemen, the discussion about the land bank. There is the incident of John Hancock and Dorothy Q. turned into pageantry with an exquisite polka danced in the rose garden of Judge Edmund Quincy. The stage coach arrives for the flight and Dorothy Q. revealingly lovely in rose ruffles, changes and rechanges her mind, collects her dozen hatches and her parakeet and finally the guests wave her away with the handsome John Hancock in his gleaming white satin and lace ruffles.

Scenes of Pictorial Beauty
The pageant is a remarkable example of direction and precision. The beautiful interpolated music of the chorus and the augmented orchestra enhances the swift-moving pictorial beauty of successive scenes. To the skill of Miss Virginia Tanner, who wrote the pageant story, has fallen also the responsibility of training and co-ordinating the integral parts of its pattern. She has had the assistance of Raymond Novey of New York, under whose guidance the costumes have been made, of Monroe Peyer, lighting expert, of Margaret Walsh, technical music director, and Walter M. Smith, also music director.

The citizenry of Quincy, South and West Quincy, Quincy Point, Wollaston, Squantum and Atlantic have

come together in the great east and have provided a performance practically flawless in its smoothness and cohesiveness.

STATE CHAMBER
FOR TAX REFORM

Asks Abolition of Inequalities—Outlines Industrial Co-operation

Two important resolutions, one designed to make for the upbuilding of New England industry in general and the other to correct inequalities in the taxation system of Massachusetts, were passed today by the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting at the Copley Plaza.

In the resolution dealing with the support of industry, the board of directors of the chamber, being representative of 81 chambers of commerce and 104 of trade within the Commonwealth, together with 23 bodies representative of specific industries, trades or professions whose members reside not alone in Massachusetts, but throughout the New England states, "whereby declares to be the conviction of the members of the board individually and collectively that no duty is more pressing upon all organizations of business men or of citizens within Massachusetts than that of co-operation for the maintenance and preservation of our industrial stability, and the retention or recapture of advantages which contribute to the permanence and growth of our industries." The resolution adds:

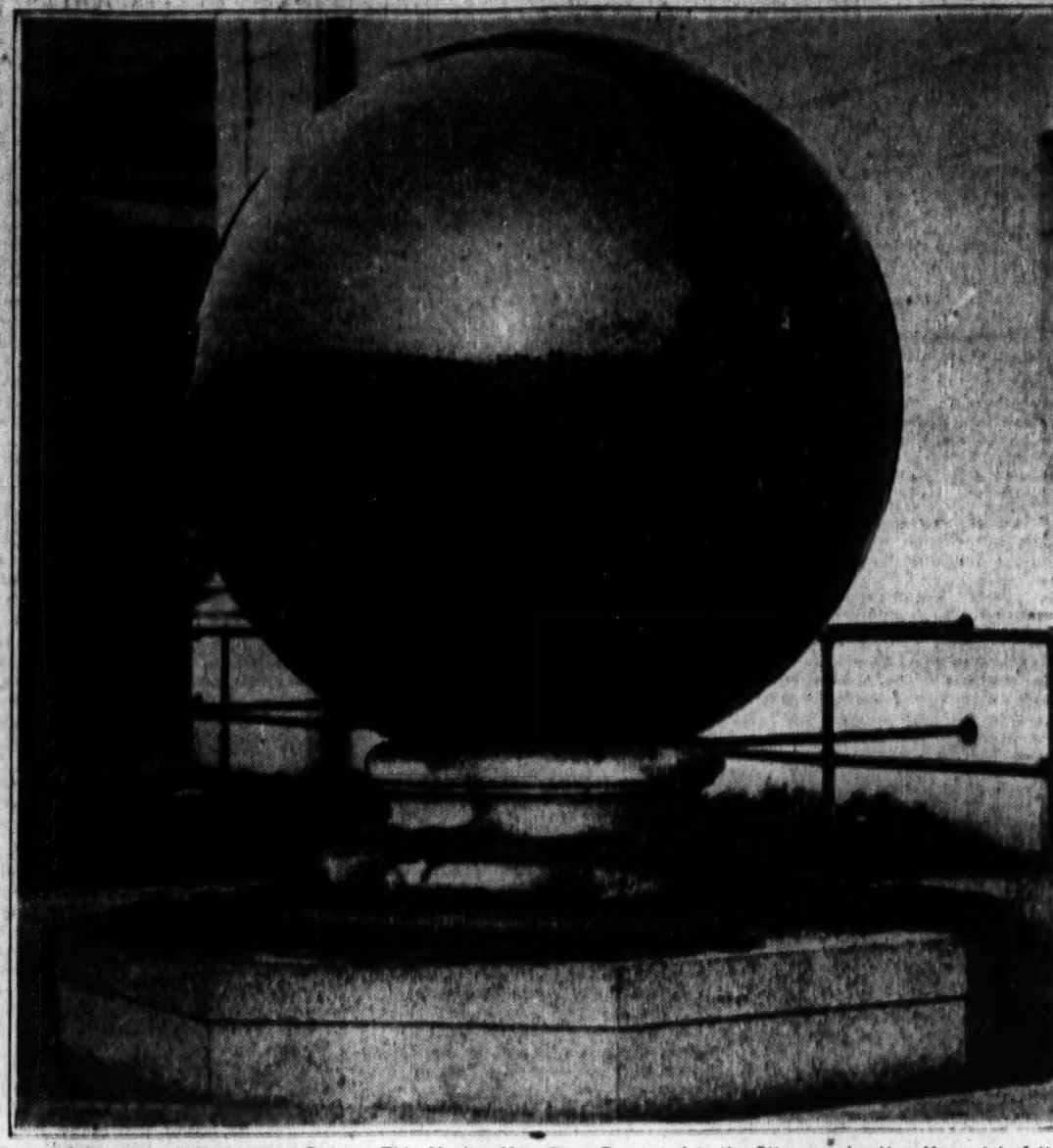
Home Patronage
"We believe it to be an imperative obligation upon all thoughtful citizens and business men to assist in the upbuilding of industry within Massachusetts, to refrain from supporting propositions handicapping many important lines of industry in the way of undue taxation or unfavorable legislative regulation, to seek a better understanding of the factors affecting the ability of our industries to compete with those of other sections and to endeavor to mold public opinion favorable to sustaining industrial activity and good employment conditions through the policy of purchasing products made in New England."

To accomplish this the making of complete industrial surveys and the compilation of adequate data, he made in all industrial communities in order that the facts may be known respecting the present industrial situation in those places, and that the possibilities for a constructive future development may be disclosed.

That of the taxation committee, of which Philip Nichols, resigned as an authority on the subject, is chairman, together with the accompanying resolutions, was more specific. The report set forth that there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction over the present tax situation in Massachusetts, both with respect with the rapidly increasing amount raised by taxation and the manner with which the tax laws are administered.

Tax Reforms
"To meet this situation," said the report, "there is need of a careful and dispassionate study of the facts to determine where relief is needed and to make definite suggestions for a remedy upon the following points and such others as may naturally suggest themselves."
"Are Massachusetts industries and business properties subjected to greater tax burdens than other like properties in other states? Is it possible to decrease the aggregate of municipal taxation? By restrictive legislation, or by legislation aimed at bringing the burden of increased taxation home to every taxpayer? By determining what forms of municipal

Granite Ball Erected at Quincy Honors Tercentenary



Quarried From the Hills at West Quincy, This Marker Has Been Presented to the City as a Lasting Memorial of Its Celebration.

activity bring no return proportionate to the cost, and eliminating the unproductive activities? By avoiding unnecessary expense in the activities which should be continued?

"Is it possible to distribute the burden of municipal taxation more equitably and to relieve land, building and machinery from a disproportionate burden? By a further development of betterment assessments and charges for special services? By the adoption of better systems for the valuation of land, buildings and machinery and the appointment of assessors having the requisite skill to apply these systems? By the elimination of obsolete provisions in the abatement laws and the provision for simpler and less expensive methods of preventing overvaluation?"

Non-Political Study
The committee did not deem it advisable to submit these problems to any legislative committee or commission but recommended that they should be worked out by some non-political body and the resolution adopted was that the directors authorize the committee on taxation to form a conference committee with other organizations such as the Associated Industries, Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange to obtain broad support for the investigation.

Following luncheon there was a discussion on the subject of "Our Industrial Needs," by B. F. Griffin, associate editor of the Boston News Bureau; Robert H. Newcomb, assistant to the vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; and Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, vice-president of the Stratmore Paper Company. Edwin W. Smith, president of the chamber, presided. At the "Governor's night dinner," in the state dining-room, tonight, the principal speakers will be Governor Fuller, Loring Young, Speaker of the House; Arthur W. Forbes, president of the chamber, president of the New Bedford Board of Commerce; Mr. Smith and the new president of the chamber, who will have been elected in the late afternoon session.

QUINCY MONUMENT
MARKS ANNIVERSARY

Granite Manufacturers' Association Makes Gift

QUINCY, Mass., June 10.—A monument to Quincy's tercentennial celebration, a highly polished granite ball, seven feet in diameter and weighing 17 tons, was placed in position on lawn at the City Hall yesterday. It bears the inscription:

"Erected in commemoration of the tercentennial of the founding of Quincy, 1625-1925."

Dedication exercises will be held later in the week. Quarried from the hills above the West Quincy railroad station, the original block of extra dark Quincy granite weighed 24 tons. It was the gift of Jonathan M. Swingle, Specialy constructed trucks carried it to the works of the Quincy Column Turning Company in South Quincy, where seven tons were chipped off in the turning process.

To support this massive sphere, a deep bed of concrete and granite base was laid in the City Hall grounds. Surmounting this foundation a beautifully curved pedestal, hollowed out on top, had been waiting for several weeks to receive the ball which was lowered into place yesterday by a crew of trained workmen.

At the unveiling and dedicatory ceremony, the monument will be given officially to the city in the name of the Granite Manufacturers' Association of Quincy.

ALUMNI OFFICERS NAMED
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 9 (AP)—Election of the following officers by the Wesleyan University Alumni Council was announced last night: Chairman, Franklin P. Kurt '95, Boston, Mass.; vice-chairman, W. D. Hoffman Jr., 10, New York City; treasurer, John N. Davis '05, Middletown, Conn.

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agency, might prove a source of great trouble.

British Union Anti-Masonry

Strange as it will sound to many, the danger of such a revival of anti-Masonic intolerance in England, would seem more likely to come from the Socialists than from the so-called "British Fascists," of whom no politician takes serious heed. It chanced that, precisely at the moment the Italian Fascist band upon Masonry became known, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, at an annual conference in London, resolved by a large majority "that no member of a Masonic lodge shall in future be elected to the position of general secretary, assistant secretary, or organizer." Aporofic efforts in this direction have been proceeding for years, despite the fact that certain well-known trade union secretaries are Freemasons, as well as several labor members of the House of Commons. Yet, the incident is not surprising, as the collectivist principles of Socialism as today preached are fundamentally apart from the brotherliness of Freemasonry.

Rignor Mussolini himself, in the debate in the Italian Chamber, when he received his striking rebuff, admitted this in a singular piece of self-revelation. "Fifteen years ago," he exclaimed, "when I was a Socialist, and wanted the laboring classes to break out into open insurrection, it was the Freemasons who then prevented it." This admission confirmed what had before been generally assumed by those watching the Italian anti-Masonic movement—that the Freemasons are condemned not as bad patriots but as hostile politicians, and that it is not the country but a factio that is sought to be protected.

A New Human Friendship
American and British Freemasons alike are interested in the fact that the strongest advocates of the suppression of Masonry in Italy explicitly admit that the political side is absent from English-speaking Freemasonry, which embraces the whole of the United States as well as the British Empire, and covers not far short of nine-tenths of the effective Masonry of the world. The leading promoter of the drastic scheme first presented to the Italian Parliament, observed when expounding it:

"We understand why Freemasonry would spread and flourish in countries like England and America, because in those countries Masonry is not an essentially political body, and its doctrines claim no direct moral or religious connections with the nation's history. In those countries Masonry may satisfy certain sentimental yearnings not sufficiently considered by the religious confessions, and, on the other hand, it speaks in the name of new human friendship and lofty philanthropy. Their spirit is entirely different to that of Italian Freemasonry."

It is not necessary to discuss this either dictum by one who plainly knows nothing at first hand of American or British Masonic history and practice. But this passage from his speech contains a lesson for English-speaking Freemasons as permanently true as that "eternal vigilance is the price of freedom," for, when politics comes in at the door, Masonry is apt to fly out at the window.

No revision of the Prayer Book was made by Parliament during the reign of King James, but as a result of the Hampton Court Conference, "some small things" become "explained rather than changed." The Book was printed by Robert Barker in 1662. The Library possesses copies in 1662, the third year or two later (date uncertain).

During the reign of May 1, the use of the Book of Common Prayer was proscribed, but soon after the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, the Book was restored "into full force and effect." From the time of Elizabeth three different editions are on view; the first is dated 1562, the second 1581, the third a year or two later (date uncertain).

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It comes in various sizes
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Frankly, the early purchasers of these 3, 4, 5 and 6 room apartments were pioneers. They bought on faith. Now over 150 tenant-owners already living here will tell you how pleased they are with their new home. They want other fine families to enjoy this picturesque community, the labor saving features, the radios, etc. So ask our tenant-owners to testify. Among them are

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RARE PRAYER BOOK EDITIONS
EXHIBITED AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Valuable Display, Commemorating 370th Anniversary of Their First Use in Churches of England, Traces History of Publications Since 16th Century

To commemorate the three hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the first use of the Book of Common Prayer in the churches of England, which falls on June 8, the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibition of a large number of editions taken from the collection given to the library in 1917 by Josiah H. Benton.

The first edition of the book is represented by two copies in the exhibition. One was printed by Edward Whitchurch (dated May 7, 1549) and is of the greatest rarity. The copy once belonged to Lord Crews, Bishop of Durham, in the time of Charles II. "This is so great a Curiosity I apprehend ye value of it to be at least 50 guineas," reads a remark on the fly-leaf, written in an old, eighteenth century handwriting. The book was thoroughly examined and described by the Vicar of Aldenham, England; the first sixteen pages are wanting, otherwise the book is in fine condition.

The second copy of the first edition, printed by Richard Grafton, is also very rare. There are two copies of it in the British Museum, but both are imperfect, one wanting the first 10 leaves, the other the first 18 and the last two. The copy of the Public Library is completely bound in olive morocco by Charles Lewis, it is sound and clean throughout. The royal order printed on the last page commands that "No manner of person shall sell this present Booke unbound, above the price of two shillings and two pence"; the book realizes large sums today.

The edition of 1559 by John Wier is another rare treasure. The revised edition of 1562, the "Second Prayer Book of Edward VI," follows next in the case. The volume owned by the library is one of the rarest of all the issues of the Second Prayer Book.

During the reign of May 1, the use of the Book of Common Prayer was proscribed, but soon after the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, the Book was restored "into full force and effect." From the time of Elizabeth three different editions are on view; the first is dated 1562, the second 1581, the third a year or two later (date uncertain).

No revision of the Prayer Book was made by Parliament during the reign of King James, but as a result of the Hampton Court Conference, "some small things" become "explained rather than changed." The Book was printed by Robert Barker in 1662. The Library possesses copies in 1662, the third year or two later (date uncertain).

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of this edition as well as of the subsequent editions of the same version. The "Directory" of the Commonwealth, which became established in 1645 to take the place of the abolished Prayer Book, is another interesting item. "A Directory for the publique Worship of God, throughout the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; together with an Ordinance of Parliament for the taking away of the Book of Common Prayer," etc. reads the title-page. Two copies, one of 1644, the other of 1666, are on view.

The Navy Conference Documents, contains by Thomas Case, one of the Presbyterian Commissioners, contain the accounts and proceedings of the royal commission which prepared the revised Prayer-Book, accepted by Parliament in 1662. It is interesting to note that no original Prayer-Book of Edward VI could then be found, and therefore the Book actually used by Parliament was one printed in 1604.

From the different editions during the eighteenth century nearly 20 items are shown. The edition of 1769 contains the poems of Queen Anne, and 55 copper-plate engravings by John Wurt, after the drawings of Bernard Lens. The 1717 edition, a large paper copy, bound in English blue morocco, contains the movable center of the "Circular table and all the moveable sundays," which is missing in most of the extant copies of this edition. There are 188 copper-plates by John Wurt.

The library possesses seven copies of the four different issues by John Baskerville. The first standard prayer book for the Episcopal Church in the United States adopted by the General Convention of 1789 (which included representatives from all the states) was printed by Hall & Sellers, Philadelphia, in 1790. In the following year the book was brought out in a two-volume edition.

The list of translations represented in the collection of the library includes some 15 languages, ranging from the Ainu tongue to the Malay, and from the Mohawk Indian to the Sesotho dialect. The remotest races of the Far East, Australia and the Pacific Ocean have the Prayer Book translated into their idioms.

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AIR USED THREE WAYS IN POLAR EXPLORATIONS

Radio, Aircraft, and Carrier
Pigeons Will Be Used
by MacMillan Party

Donald B. MacMillan, famous arctic explorer, in his ninth dash into the frozen north, will keep in touch with the world by radio. He will leave next month in his stanch little craft, the Bowdoin, accompanied by the Peary, another sturdy arctic vessel, which will carry two amphibian airplanes supplied by the United States Navy, and he expects to send back daily reports of the expedition's progress in the arctic zone on a radio wavelength of 20 meters. The navy and the National Geographic Society, under the auspices of which the expedition will operate, will disseminate the news to radio listeners. The expedition hopes to show that the human voice can be transmitted from the frozen north despite the 24 hours of daylight which will prevail there at the time. In that event it is planned to transmit reports, Eskimo folk songs, and other features from the north pole region to Chicago on the 20-meter wavelength, where it will be put on the air at a radio station.

A special studio for talking to the MacMillan expedition and receiving its reports on the 20-meter wavelength has been rigged up atop the new 32-story Straus Building in Chicago, more than 450 feet above the street level—the highest accessible spot in the middle west. Field engineers equipped with similar apparatus will be stationed at various strategic points throughout the United States and Canada, and will tune in at prearranged periods with the expedition during its course. Amateurs of the United States will also co-operate in getting messages from the expedition. If voice transmission fails, a wireless code will be used.

The navy airplanes will be equipped with different radio sets to cover all possible contingencies that may arise. One plane will carry a standard radio set, another a spark set. The other airplane will be equipped with a short-wave radio set operating on a band between 20 and 60 meters. While the navy set is held superior for communicating between the plane and the base ship while the plane is in the air, the short-wave set will be able to communicate with the base ship and probably the outside world in case of a forced landing. The operation of the navy set depends on a wind-driven generator, which is only effective when the plane is in flight. The short-wave set, however, has been found to be ineffective in the air, because of interference from the ignition system. It will be of great use when the plane is on the ground or on the water and the engine is dead. The latter set depends on battery for the source of power. Each radio set to be installed in the planes will weigh in the neighborhood of 100 pounds.

The base ship of the expedition, the Peary, will be equipped with two five-kilowatt transmitting sets. One will be similar to the installation for United States destroyers and will be a spark set. The other will be a five-kilowatt tube set. The capacity of the airplanes to be used on the expedition will permit of three men and 350 pounds of equipment being carried in each. The plane personnel will be a pilot-mechanic-rigger, a navigator, and a photographer. One hundred pounds of radio equipment, 150 pounds of food, camping equipment, fire arms and ammunition and harpoons and 100 pounds of camera material will be carried by each plane. The explorers hope to find not only new land and possibly a new continent, but also new bird and animal life. Mr. MacMillan confidently predicts that the expedition will survey the only remaining "blind spot" on the map of the world—a region of more than 1,000,000 square miles, lying between Alaska and the North Pole.

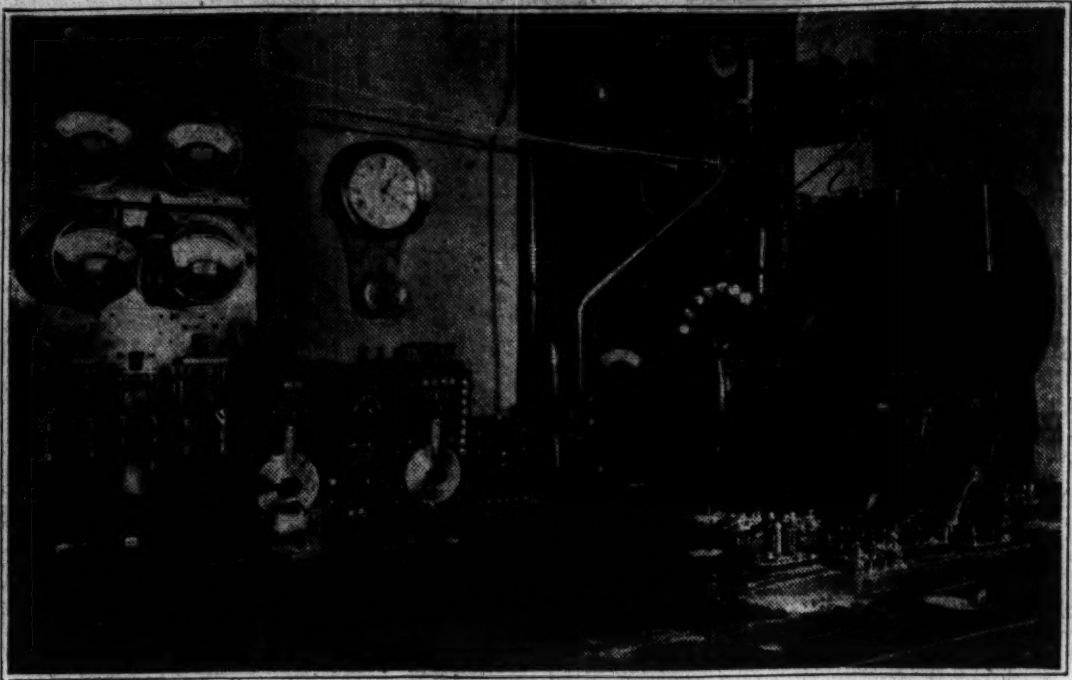
Other features of the expedition via its importance and romance with the exploration of the great northern unknown area. It is planned to visit Cape Columbia (Peary's "jumping-off" place) by air and obtain copies of the vitally important records which Peary left there. Twenty-four carrier pigeons will be carried by the navy section of the expedition for communication purposes. The pigeons have been trained at Anacostia for several months for long flight over cold country. They are said to have proved themselves capable of flying over 500 miles a day with unerring ability to find Anacostia.

CAMBRIDGE TO WIDEN STREET
Appropriation by the Cambridge City Council of \$350,000 for the widening of Main Street, from the Cambridge end of Cambridge Bridge to Kendall Square, and of Broadway, from Kendall Square to Mechanics Square, was recommended by Mayor Quinn in a communication to the council last night. This widening is recommended by the Metropolitan Planning Board to care for increased traffic to come over the bridge after the widening of Cambridge and Court streets in Boston. Appropriation of this sum outside the debt limit was authorized by special act of the Legislature.

BAY STATE FISHING COMPANY
Bay State Fishing Company, for the year ended April 30, 1925, reports gross sales of \$1,722,228 and a net profit, after operating, administrative expenses, and charges of \$125,558. The profit and loss deficit at the beginning of the year was \$382,988. This deficit has now been reduced to \$187,418.

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Radio Compass Gains in Favor



HARMONICS of commercial wavelength transmitters may interfere with the radio-compassing of entertainment programs sometimes, but if the radio fan knew the significance of many of the messages which hum and click beneath the orchestral beat he would soon forget his annoyance. The radio stations along the coast are especially interesting, for not only do they handle the routine of business messages, but they form a link in a protective system, and work hand-in-hand with the United States naval stations when the occasion demands. One of the most important developments in

marine radio is the radio compass. The accompanying picture shows the radio compass station at Fire Island, N. Y. The radio compass as a humanitarian instrument in protecting mariners occupies an elevated position among other agencies of welfare, according to Admiral E. W. Eberle, chief of naval operations of the United States Navy Department. In discussing this subject recently, he said:

I have not touched on the many instances of merchant ship rescue and life saving; of the relation of the naval observatory and radio compass stations toward rendering more

secure navigation; of the work of the naval hydrographic office in furnishing up-to-date charts and publications to the merchant marine of this and other countries; of the development of the sonic device (which combines the rudiments of sound and radio) by which ocean depths may be accurately measured and maritime charts corrected, thus marking a new step in oceanography of the naval co-operation in connection with research work, such as on the occasion of the recent eclipse and the useful development of helium which will tend to make much safer the future commercial and industrial progress of the airship.

Dance music program by Henry Halstead's orchestra and artists.
KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (425 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—Organ music, concert orchestra and dance selections.
KXN, Hollywood, Calif. (287 Meters)
8 to 12 p. m.—Cortez program and "Campus Night."
KRL, Los Angeles, Calif. (465.5 Meters)
7 p. m.—New York program.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (284.4 Meters)
8 to 9 p. m.—Studio program; Miss Kathleen Daly, soprano, will sing request numbers of old time songs during the studio program; listeners are thereby given an opportunity to hear again some of their old favorites. 10—Dance music.
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
7 p. m.—National program by remote control from Station WEAH, New York.

MOTION PICTURE
TAX IS PROTESTED

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9 (AP)—Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., yesterday requested Gov. John H. Trumbull by telephone to veto the bill adopted at the recent session of the state Legislature placing a tax on motion picture films and providing for a censorship.
Mr. Hays requested a hearing before the Governor takes final action on the legislation and the Governor fixed this afternoon for the hearing. Mr. Hays himself may not attend but assured the Governor a delegation of producers and distributors would be present. Mr. Hays said he believed the tax provided for in the bill would drive many theaters out of business.

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CNRC, Calgary, Alta. (445 Meters)
9 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental selections.
PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KGW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)
8 to 12 p. m.—Variety musical program and dance selections.
KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
8 p. m.—Program by California Music Teachers' Association. Miss Alvina Heuer will appear; Irene Howard Nicoll, contralto; Henry H. Heyer, mezzo-soprano; Esther Mundell, soprano; Miss Stella Vought, contralto; soprano; Allan Wilson, tenor; Henry Herdum, pianist; Lincoln S. Batcher, pianist; George Johansen, pianist; Allen Guthrie, pianist; violinist; Luther Marchant, baritone. 10

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Chime Radiocast Must Be Studied

Each New Installation Demands Careful Placing of the Microphone

When the radio audience listens to the chimes of Grace Church radiocast every Sunday morning by Station WJZ at 10:40, they rarely stop to consider the great amount of engineering technique and study that is necessary to make such an event possible. Before considering the work done at the church itself, bear in mind that it is a remote control event and therefore the lines used in carrying the sounds from the place of the radiocasting to the studio must first be tested and proved to be in first class condition for transmitting the delicate and easily affected currents used in carrying the sounds from the church to the studio.

After the lines have been found to be in good condition, then comes the very exacting experiments at the church itself. In placing the microphone, great care must be exercised. In the chimes in the tower of Grace Church, the largest bell weighs over two tons and has a diameter at the mouth of about five feet. It can be readily seen that any mechanism made to ring a bell of such size and weight must make some noise in operating and to the sensitive microphone, such a noise is amplified until it sounds like peals of thunder. Furthermore, if the microphone is placed too close, the terrific crash caused by the huge hammer striking the side of the bell momentarily paralyzes a diaphragm that is located too close to the point of impact and results in blasting. On the other hand, if the microphone is placed too far from the bell tower, extraneous noises enter into the radiocasting and mar the effect.

An example of such an incident occurred on a sleety day last winter when radiocasting the chimes of Trinity Church on Broadway at the head of Wall Street. The church authorities would not allow an engineer to venture out on the icy roof of the church to place a microphone and therefore the "pick up" was made from the church yard below, with the result that whenever traffic changed direction at the junction of Broadway and Wall Street the radio audience could hear the blasts of the officer's whistle, which were clearly audible above the peal of the chimes.

Question Box
294. I have built a Brownings-Drake set and it is a fine receiver with good tone, but I think this set of mine can be improved, as it is not very selective.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Sonnet on the Sonnet

FASHIONS in poetry may come and go, theories have their day, types and forms be cultivated and forgotten, but the sonnet shows no diminution of popularity. For nearly four hundred years now, from the days of Wyatt, Surrey and Raleigh to the days of Massfield, Edgewood, Robinson, Miss Millay and David Morton it has, except for a brief period during the eighteenth century, been a favorite short lyric form, in which poets have expressed their profoundest thoughts and their most fugitive fancies. And its history in English has been hardly more remarkable than its history in Italian, Spanish, French, German and the languages of Scandinavia.

The sonnet has had its most vigorous—some might say its most pugnacious—defender in Mr. T. W. Croeland, in his book, "The English Sonnet," published some years ago. His contention is that the sonnet, far from being a trifling thing, "a plump," as one critic calls it, has been the form in which the supreme lyric genius of English poets has expressed itself. For the details of his argument I can only refer the reader to his book, but he makes one point which seems to me particularly interesting. It is this: that throughout its history the sonnet, incessantly written by poets of high and low degree and cultivated by the very greatest, has almost as incessantly been the subject of apology and even of depreciation. "As a matter of fact," says he, "it has had nothing else but apologists from Chaucer and Gower down." And he brings forward Shakespeare, Milton and Wordsworth—no less—to substantiate his contention.

With Wordsworth he is particularly impatient, because, although he considers him to be perhaps the greatest of all sonnetters, he cannot forgive him for assuming an apologetic air in his two sonnets on the sonnet. "The perpetually quoted lines," says Mr. Croeland, "though defensively intended, are stark apology and sheer whimper."

Scorn not the Sonnet: Critic, you have frowned Mindless of its just honors.

And he goes on to call it not only a "key," but a "melody," a "small key," a "pipe," a "gay myrtle leaf," a "glow-worm lamp," a "trumpet" for "soul-animating strains—alas, too few, might better be considered to fall rather flat." We may agree that the comparisons are singularly deprecating, coming from a poet who used the sonnet-form for over three hundred poems. Nor is Mr. Croeland any better pleased with the second Wordsworthian "apology," ending—

"'twas pastime to be bound Within the sonnet's scanty plot of ground."

Pleased if some souls (for such needs must be) Who have felt the weight of too much liberty,

Should find brief solace there, as I have found.

"'twas pastime," "scanty plot of ground," "pleased if some souls," and brief solace there," quotes Mr.

Croeland, disgustedly, and exclaims, "The mighty conspiracy for belittlement, the less powerful are convinced! In all literature of the subject you will fail to discover ponderable objection or argument which even begins to move the sonnet from its place among the suns of poetry; yet the accent throughout is one of condemnation. 'Please excuse her; she is only a little moon; but of your charity forgive her.'"

He makes his point, I think. The sonneters have apologized for writing sonnets and have never, so far as I know, come out boldly and declared that the sonnet is a noble, eloquent form, adequate to the expression of the highest and profoundest thought. Rossetti came near doing so, but he characteristically involved his thought in such a mesh of sound and imagery that the reader is left to find his attention considerably in order to find out just what is said. It is in the famous Introductory Sonnet, beginning—

A sonnet is a moment's monument,

that Rossetti presents his views of what the form should achieve, comparing it first to a monument and then to a coin. His poem has its beauties, but would be of little use to a young poet who wished either a model or a guide. Nor is Wordsworth much more helpful in his sonnet, "The Sonnet's Voice," when he likens the form to "silvery lilies breaking on the beach."

Perhaps the deprecatory air which Mr. Croeland deplores can best be accounted for as the result of a tradition: The sonnet has always been looked upon as an artificial form built upon an intricate pattern and governed by rules. Some authorities list as many as thirty rules. It is no wonder, then, if it has become traditional to look upon it as an artificially contrived bagatelle or even a mere literary exercise. Such a view is very unjust, of course, but is natural, and it has been reinforced by the tendency of poets themselves to treat the form as a trifle. Almost all of the many "sonnets on the sonnet" assume that the form is little more than a technical triumph in little, like carving cameos or cherry stones.

Years ago Professor Brander Matthews collected many examples of sonnets on the sonnet, and the reader may find them in his "Recreations of an Anthologist." In them we can trace clearly the tradition I have mentioned, of treating the sonnet as a little exercise in technical difficulty. The earliest example which the author has found is a sonnet on the sonnet by Mendosa, author of "Lazarillo de Tormes," in the early sixteenth century; and from that day to this the concept of Mendosa has been a favorite of poets in moods of relaxation. Lope de Vega, Marini, Desmaretz, Thomas Edw., Herold, Malinche, Heiberg, representing five nationalities, are a few of those mentioned by Professor Matthews as having written sonnets on the sonnet. In English, since Edw. introduced the game in the eighteenth century, the sonnet has carried it on that one might compile a slender anthology of such things. The device was satirized some time ago by a humorist who wrote "A Sonnet on the Sonnet, or the Sonnet," but perhaps the best comment on such airy notions is that of a French scholar who said that "nothing is longer than a sonnet—when there is nothing in it."

We may say, I think, that the enemies of the sonnet have not been those who have taken an apologetic attitude toward it. They have been those who have assumed that a sonnet is any poem in fourteen lines that observes certain rules. It is what these have produced that serves the lash of the critic who said that a sonnet is a poem that uses fourteen lines to say something that might better have been said in four.

R. M. G.

Chimes and Curfew

To begin with our church ringers. Then the master tradesman thought it no degradation, but rather an honorable distinction, to be one to minister to the rights of the belfry.

To be a ringer was a privilege. I remember but one new hand, and he carried his election by force of prescriptive right and family interest.

His father had been one of the fraternity, and a brother stood then foremost man as leader. Each bell had its regular hand. There was the hammer, glover, tailor, shoemaker, and blacksmith in succession, and a few others—odd men to take a turn as occasion required.

No wedding was allowed to go by unringed or uncared for. On practice nights and rare occasions they would treat the outside world with a set of changes. Four bells allowed but little variation, yet with the steady and even pull of the tenor by the tall blacksmith, George Huggett, and the clear, unringing lead of the hammer, Samuel Jenner, the old-fashioned peal was considered to be eclipsed by the change of four-and-twenty.

The great treat of the year was, when I was a boy, to be awakened on Christmas morning by the early clatter of the bells, and to lie awake watching until midnight on New Year's eve to hear the old year rung out and the new year rung in; and during the whole of my life I have never once upon these occasions been beyond the reach of the gladdening sound.

Years ago the first stroke of the bell was a welcome sound to many a hard-working man. Many of our tradesmen, as the tenor and the hammer tolled until the curfew sounded the knell of parting day. The draper and the grocer kept open even until ten. Early closing now prevails, to the disgust of a few old-fashioned housewives. In summer, if you are on the lookout, you may see the starlings rushing from the eaves at the first stroke of the bell. Use does not entirely reconcile these birds to the clang, but they soon return and settle down again. On a fine, clear evening the sound is heard three or four miles away. I have no knowledge of the beginning

of the custom here. Whether the lights and the fires ever obeyed the summons is not known.

The curfew-ringer has always been a mark of rank among us. I remember at least half a dozen. They have been bell-ringers, and had become part of the church, and never one left office in disgrace. . . . When I was a boy I pitied the curfew-ringer. His duty was, besides, to wind up the clock. Climbing the worn stone steps on a winter evening, and without a light, was a task I did not begrudge him. Though he proclaimed every twenty-four hours, his presence was seldom seen.

Thirty shillings a year, or a penny a night, is the fee paid to the bell-ringer, and no sinecure is the office.

—Thomas Geering, in "Our Sussex Parish."

One of the Cyclades

If I could have my choice of all the Greek islands we visited I should certainly choose Santorini (Thera). It is the queerest possible island, but it has an extraordinary fascination.

It is the most southern of the Cyclades, and it was thence we started for Crete. Santorini . . . is, in fact, the crater of a huge volcano.

The edge of this crater is broken down in two places, thus making two inlets, one to the north and one to the south, and it has a few scattered small islands in the centre. The crater is extraordinarily deep and there is no anchorage except at one comparatively confined spot.

In places the water is as warm as a hot bath and pumice stones were floating about on it. It is so impregnated with sulphur and other products of volcanic action that ships with foul bottoms repair thither. The sulphur has a fatal effect upon the barnacles, seaweed, and other encrusting organisms which do so much to diminish the speed of a seagoing vessel, and the ships leave these waters as clean as if they had been dry-docked.

The volcanic aspect of the volcanic rocks has a fascination for me, and the white capital, perched on the edge of the volcano toward the northern limit, and the wonderful zigzag path cobbled with blocks of lava which led from it to the harbor, formed a very appealing and human sight. Of all the islands we visited Santorini seemed to have the busiest people. Up and down the zigzag path the little donkeys were constantly passing, laden with goat-skins full of the vino santo which used to be exported in large quantities to Russia and now goes elsewhere, or with bags containing a certain lime which is resistant to sea water and is hence in great demand for building ports and waterways.

In Santorini less than anywhere else were we bothered by crowds of people watching all our doings. They were very courteous, very polite, very good-looking, and one handsome young sailor from Kos was extremely anxious to be photographed; but on the whole they were very unobtrusive. As everywhere else, the volcanic soil is highly fertile and, although there are no trees, vines and other crops flourish as they do on the slopes of Etna. . . . Sir Arthur Shipley, in "The Times" (London).

Towers of Manhattan

On the middle arch of the bridge I stood, And mused, as the twilight faded— The bridge that murmurs and sings, Swinging between the tides and the skies

Like a harp that the sea winds sweep— Night flooded in from the bay, With billow on billow of shadow and beauty.

With wave upon wave Of illusion and dusk, And before me, appalled in splendour, Banded with loops of light, Clothed on with purple and magic, Rose the tall towers of Manhattan, Wonderful under the stars.

Whence has this miracle sprung To challenge the skies? From the plinth of our girdled island, Guarded by sentinel waters, How has this glory arisen? Whence is the faith, What is the creed,

That has dowered the dumb brute With a beauty so vital, With a grace so vivid and real? Whence the strong wings of this lyric that soars like a song in stone?

And how has this beauty sprung out of greed? The dust is the dust, and forever Receiveth its own; But the dreams of a man or a people Foretell sunrise— But the vision, the dream and the glory Remain.

Triumphantly over all Rises the secret hope, Rises the baffled illusion, Rises the broken dream That hid in the heart of the conquered, That dwelt in the conqueror's breast— By the side of each man as he laboured, Unseen and unknown, Labouring his dream—

Now, eminent, Fronting the morning, Clothed with the night, Rises the crushed aspiration, The unconscious and scarcely articulate prayer, Rises the faith forgotten, Rises the spurned ideal . . . Rises the broken spirit, All flowering in visible, durable marvel of stone and of steel, Miraculous under the heavens, Wonderful under the stars. . . . And behold The strong hands of Manhattan Mightily lifted up, And grasping the gold of sunset For a crown for her head!

—Don Marquis, in "The Awakening and Other Poems."



Amor Caritas. From the Sculpture of Augustus Saint-Gaudens

In the Clover Field

STANDING before the bronze high-relief of Saint-Gaudens' "Amor Caritas," in the Luxembourg Museum in Paris, one somehow feels that it is the most distinguished piece of sculpture in that large collection of contemporary art. The exquisite grace of the figure, the beauty and sweetness expressed in the delicately cut features of the face, and the noble sentiment inspired by the scarcely explainable words, "Amor Caritas," carved on the uplifted tablet, all combine to elevate thought to a consciousness of spiritual, rather than of material, values. Nor do the outspread wings seem so much an anatomical part of the figure needed for flight as they do a conventional background, symbolic of the ascendancy in human conduct of those higher qualities which cause one to rise in the scale of being. This angel type, such as Saint-Gaudens has modeled in "Amor Caritas," is not that of a celestial being clothed with temporary mortality, nor does it represent a mortal who, for some reason, has evolved wings and the knowledge of how to use them. Rather does the face of "Amor Caritas," in its tender humanity, seem to plead for an uplifted standard in daily living, for a purer love and a broader charity, for a higher concept of manhood and womanhood, and a closer walk with God.

The heavily draped figure for the Adam's Monument was one of Saint-Gaudens' more idealistic forms of art, and, in complement to this figure, the sculptor is said to have modeled the "Angel of Purity." On the uplifted tablet are carved the words, "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." This figure was first, and it is usually presented as "Amor Caritas." In slightly modified form, it has appeared elsewhere in monuments, and was cast in bronze for the Luxembourg. For a later occasion it was again remodeled, and Talcott Williams, in the International Studio, spoke of it as having been "subtly changed, the expression given a new and celestial radiance, the grille of flowers touched with the buds of maidenhood, and the drapery made more simple. Over all was shed the light of ineffable purity. Nothing of his so reflects the spirit of the Renaissance or draws so near its beauties. Simple and severe, drapery and figure emphasize so as to remove both from the common light of day, and suggest the heavenly vision. Peace is in every fold and outline."

So completely do all Saint-Gaudens' other idealistic forms, such as the "carities," blend into the one type shown in the Luxembourg high-relief, that this figure alone often is designated as "Saint-Gaudens' Angel," as though it had sprung unbidden from the sculptor's hand, and then the vision of it had been lost. Whereas, years of training and laborious work had been leading up to it, making possible the execution of still more glorious forms, the characterization of higher ideals.

Now comes the clover field. The field lay in Limberlost territory, east of the village where I lived and worked for fifteen years. It was bordered on one side by a flowing road running east and west, and fairly well encircled east, south, and west in the arms of a loving curve of the Wabash River. The stretch of river at that place was particularly beautiful. There were the big white sycamores that everywhere followed the Wabash, the giant soft maples and ancient willows. The sweep that circled the clover field was a gracious curve, a thing of beauty; the river crept around that spot as if it loved to flow there. In revisiting this picture I always think of one particular small spot where the clover field and the river touched. There was a meeting, of two old snake fences, one to keep the stock of an adjoining meadow from the river, the other separating the clover field from the water; and there was an uncultivated space where wild plum trees filled the spring air with snowy colour and the fragrance of perfume. Before the grass grew long and luxuriant for summer, the corner was a sheet of bloom, white with anemone, pink-flushed with spring beauty, glistening with the sparkle of snowdrops. While all of these were still at their height, the white plum blossoms used to drift down and make of that corner a little bit of heaven that had fallen to earth.

The clover field rose abruptly from the river. It stood high and dry, spreading beside the road for a stretch. Now, I have been familiar with clover fields all my life—fields of red clover and fields of white and several different varieties of both—but in all my experience this particular clover field was the very nicest because of the winding road and the flowing river. Every spring for years it lay there between the meadow and an old orchard that was in itself one of my most fertile working grounds. In earliest spring it was a still lake of mottled delicate greens; then it advanced until it became a sea wash with waves of purple and lavender, and all day long the river sang as it lovingly circled around it giving it living waters; while in a place of bottom land, twice a year flooded, there lived every tree, shrub, vine, bush, and flower common to the Limberlost. Myriads of birds with homing intent sang their courting songs, built their nests, and reared their young there, many of them two and even three broods to the season. . . .

The clover field, in my time, was the home of five pairs of larks, three pairs of bobolinks, two of oven-birds, two of quail, and three of ground sparrows, and among the courting songs of the male larks from the fence riders, the performances of the bobolinks on the road lines crossing the field to operate near-by oil wells, and singers of the fence-corner bushes, that field

was certainly a place of beauty and a home of melody. I can state definitely exactly how many nests it contained, because to find out I had to outgeneral the tactics of the bobolinks and the larks. The smaller fry would come more nearly rising abruptly from their nests, but the big birds were wary and when they left a nest on which they were brooding or which contained young they travelled sometimes twenty-five or thirty feet among the clover stems before they took wing, so that the point from which a bird left the earth was no indication at all as to where a nest might be. Because I wanted to photograph these nests while they were filled with eggs and to keep record on the parent birds while they were brooding and feeding, it became necessary to know the different locations, and to do this I devised the scheme of having my field assistant take one end of a long rope while I took the other and we laid off the field in sections, dragging the rope across the surface. Startled, as the rope came immediately over them, the bobolinks would arise precipitately from their locations so we had the nests of all of them staked for our convenience with signs which none save ourselves knew how to translate.

I was personally acquainted with each pair of the larks, the bobolinks, the oven birds, and the sparrows of my particular clover field, while over in the old orchard, after a long hard struggle with her fears, I became so familiar with her, I knew a brown thrasher, and more bluebirds and vireos, more song sparrows and warblers, than I have time to enumerate. . . . I even grew so expert in sound that as I lay coiled up with my fingers clasping the bulb of the long hose attachment that worked the shutter of my camera, I learned the procession of little feet that marched around my head over the brown oak leaves of last year. I knew the quick, alert step of the housefly; I knew the precise, military march of an ant; I knew the careful, velvet step of a spider; I knew the hesitant, larynx step of the cricket, investigating as he travelled, taking a few steps, pausing to look and to feel his way ahead of him, never in a hurry and almost always cheeping a little song as he went. I knew the wicked military staccato of the feet of the wasp. They always came past as if the leaves were hot and they lifted their feet from them in haste, or spurned them in pride. The big black and yellow bumblebees went wallowing along like small elephants, while always they pressed their coming with heavy odours of formic acid and the perfume of the pollen of the clover field and the crab and plum thickets. The bees had the same odour but they stepped up more neatly and quickly as they marched past. . . . Gene Stratton Porter, in "Tales You Won't Believe."

Changes for the Better

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A recent edition of *The Christian Science Monitor*, a writer, commenting on the work of an institute of politics, expressed the thought that the habit of thorough and wholesome discussion adopted by the institute must help it to steer its course between two mistakes which John Stuart Mill pointed out, namely, "ignorant change" and "ignorant fear of change."

It appears that the progress of the world toward spiritual and human betterments is not a little deterred, at times, by unwise innovations, "ignorant change," or, on the other hand, by fear (even in those whose visions of possible betterment are fairly clear) to advocate or to put into operation innovations which are much needed and for which many are ready. Innovation means the introduction of something new, or a change of custom; and a brief retrospect over the paths of the vanishing past reveals that human progress has always been achieved through the innovations of wisdom, wherein, through best thinking, old customs and methods have been displaced by better ways and means of doing and living.

Progress has always been achieved through those whose thoughts have been illumined by divine intelligence, and to whom courage has been given to advocate wise innovations in religion, literature, education, government, and all the everyday work of supplying the common necessities. The pioneers of betterment have thrown off fetters of ignorance, consciously looking to God for wisdom and guidance, and have thought above limited materiality, thus achieving changes for the better. They have been inspired with faith in the possibility of achieving more than their progenitors; and in this faith they have laid aside fear of change, and have aided in making the world a better place of domicile and work, for themselves and others.

Receiving revelations of truth and wisdom, sincere reformers have accomplished much in every age to dispel the mists of tradition and superstition, especially from the domain of faith and religion. Catching glimpses of divine light, they were freed in some degree from narrowness of vision, which would have fettered them with the chains of antiquity; and in a clearer light these pioneers of better thought refused to think as the ancients thought. Believing that God reveals His purpose

to every age, men of vision have brought out clearer views of religion, and thus truth has become more practical, more excellent to mankind, throughout the advancing years.

So, today, methods of religion and healing are being constantly changed for the better through the enlightened means for understanding God presented to the world in Christian Science. This Science of Christianity is teaching an unnumbered host of earnest Bible students how to place their faith in God, and how to heal themselves and others. A great world-wide progress is being achieved in morals and health; for, as Mary Baker Eddy has stated in "The People's Idea of God" (p. 2), "The improved theory and practice of religion and of medicine are mainly due to the people's improved views of the Supreme Being." One needs only to reject the unendurable theories of the ancients, and obtain a better view of God, of Truth, who speaks today through Christian Science, to realize wholesome progress in the destruction of both sin and sickness. Demonstrations show that scientific innovations are strictly in accord with the teachings of Christ Jesus. Ignorance and fear of change can no longer form insuperable barriers to true progress in the freedom of the race from the chains of antiquity.

As mortals recognize the fact that changes for the better come from a better understanding of God as divine Principle, they will apply this understanding to their individual problems, and go forward. The world is surely improving; for, as it is declared in Revelation, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth," and as we read in Daniel, "He doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth: and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, What dost thou?" Acknowledging this, working for progress with divine Principle, thousands are finding many changes for the better in their own lives and relationships, and their hearts are overflowing with gratitude. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 224): "As the crude scriptures of the past disappear from the dissolving paths of the present, we shall better understand the Science which governs these changes, and shall plant our feet on firmer ground. . . . There should be painless progress, attended by life and peace instead of discord and death."

Confidence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sea-Gull, Sea-Gull, Dauntless and brave, Sliding in from the water— The crest of the wave! Calmly, serenely, The downward hurl you take, Fearlessly breasting The billow's long break. Never once minding The chill or the sting Of the salt, icy-spray Spray on your wing. Patiently awaiting The cloudbreak in the sky, The heavenward preening With your exuberant cry!

May I too, Sea-Gull, Your lesson well learn: To ride the wave of human storms In deepest unconcern. My trust deeply grounded, Heeding the inner voice, Which calms, balms, and tells me From whence my strength and poise. Oh, dauntless, brave Sea-Gull, May I like you arise! To spread a stalwart wing-spread At the first rift in the skies. Armored and strengthened Only, by storm and stress, —And then with the jubilant cry of trust Yield to the light's caress!

Katherine Agaard.

The Sierra Foothills

The road curved before us around a jutting hill and disappeared. Masses of splintered rocks, splashed with lichens, red and crude yellow, thrust their grim spears up through the brittle grass. Only the grayish green of occasional ghost-pines relieved the ashy-brown wash laid over the hills.

Above the road the heat wavered and pulsed. A road-runner teetered out of a clump of chaparral and zigzagged down the road into a dip, a tiny sand-spout twisting up in his track.

Close at hand stood a group of low buildings; the barn was nearest, its wide doors open for coolness, allowing a glimpse of horses quietly feeding. A long white dwelling, one room in depth, fronted the road. Its shallow porch, deeply shaded by great knotted grape vines, black with fruit, extended the length of the house. Curtains stirred faintly in response to the fitful breeze. The musty sweetness of the ripe grapes hung heavy on the still air, mingling with the smell of hot dust and the tang of aromatic weeds growing everywhere through the dried grass.

Over the whole land brooded a great silence. The small creatures of the foot-hills were quiet, resting in burrows or in the scant shade until the sun should be spent. Small words—the tinkles of harness on the feeding horses, the distant creak of a wagon brake far up the grade—seemed merely to prick the stillness.

Suddenly across the fields was scattered the golden shadow of the canyon wren's rich chromatic,

hauntingly sweet and plaintive in their descending cadences, and from the cottonwoods that marked a dry water-course, a mourning dove responded with her plaintive lament to the pale sky. Then once more the spirit of the empty places laid its hush upon the hills.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER OUTLINES GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 8 (Special) — In promoting the common good.

and Sir George Gifford, who maintained that the people in the country were entitled to every consideration in their demand for increased transport and marketing facilities, and encouragement of secondary industries in country centers. They were entitled to that he said, not as a matter of privilege, but as a right. The contributors to the public revenue and the producers of the bulk of the State's wealth. The Government had taken a number of important steps toward a more widespread and effective decentralizing movement. It had sought to set up a greater and more practical community center in the country towns and country centers by the passage of the Co-operation, Community Settlement, and Rural Credits

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**REDUCTION URGED
OF IRISH LICENSES**

DUBLIN, Mar. 20 (Associated Press).

DUBLIN, May 20 (Special Correspondence).—The Intoxicating Liquor Commission appointed by the Free State Government conducted its sittings in Dublin in the hall of the Royal College of Physicians. The first witness to attend before it was Dr. Coffey of Mayoath, the president of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Federation of Ireland.

He desired, on behalf of his federation, that the houses and saloons licensed to sell liquor in the Free State should be reduced by one-half. He quoted letters received from the clergy from different parts of the country to show the extent of the damage that was being done. One of these letters described the country saloon as "a source of corruption," and stated that "the number of men ruined in these public houses is not realized by people generally."

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EDITORIALS

The present chaos in China is basically political. In no sense is it national or racial, nor at bottom can it be held financial, albeit financial woes and weaknesses are outstanding and many. One grasps the through-and-through political character of it all in realizing how clearly it has been brought to pass by a too hurried attempt to transplant full-grown governmental theories of republican administration into a soil accustomed only to personal rule. It is an obvious case of the failure of the West to "make over" the East solely according to Occidental formulae.

Yuan Shih-kai, the most sagacious statesman China has produced in our time, had somehow sensed this fact: it might be put more accurately that he foresaw what would become fact under the pressure of such an experiment as has been tried. He held always that political evolution, not revolution, was the remedy for his country's ills. He would have retained the monarchy and formed an administration composed in part of the trained officials of the older school, partly of the younger men, foreign trained. It might not have worked—but the alternative which the hot-heads of the south forced to acceptance assuredly has failed. Under a ready-made "Republic" plan, a machine was thrown together "over night," as it were; what passed for elections were held, and a constitution was adopted.

Without going into deeper detail, it is enlightening enough to point out that this document passed over what the Americans, a century and a quarter earlier, had learned was a vital necessity, namely: precise definition of the relation of the several states to the central authority. For a baker's dozen of years Peking has run along (at times "running," indeed; at times hopelessly static!) without the provinces being bound to it by fixed obligations. The result has been that they have gradually allocated to themselves revenue and power, till the question of "states' rights" has grown to a devastating extreme. Add to this the presence in the land of self-seeking militarists and a lack of any widespread appreciation of or desire for genuinely representative government, and the state of affairs now too well known is recognized as only what was to have been expected.

Since the latest of the Nation's many régimes came to power last fall under Marshal Tuan, two men, noticeably spokesmen by the book, have predicted further and more elemental change. One of these is C. T. Wang, held by many Sinologists as foremost among the constructive-minded leaders of Young China. The other is Sir John Jordan, whose forty-four years' residence and work there were closed with service as British Minister at Peking from 1906 to 1920. This latter authority declares flatly that the best outcome of the chaotic conditions now prevailing would be "the development of a sort of United States of China, though in much looser form than in America." He goes on:

The China of former days is dissolved into its component parts. That they ever will reunite under any system of rigid centralized control seems highly improbable. Nor, indeed, is it altogether desirable. China's provinces are, as regards extent and population, comparable to the states of Europe, and will in time work out a system of self-government and become a loose federation, with some central authority dealing exclusively with national concerns.

Mr. Wang, who was one of the originators of the democratic experiment in 1911, has become thoroughly convinced of the unadaptability of party government to China. He believes Soviet Russia supplies the suggestion for a more workable type of popular rule, "founded on the ancient Chinese self-governing units of guild and village commune, with a dictatorship in charge of national affairs." This does not imply that Communism (as the present-day word takes the word and the idea behind it) stands any real chance of acceptance by the Chinese. During the Arms Conference at Washington in 1922, Wellington Koo (or was it Dr. Sze?) said, in reply to an interviewer's query as to China's openness to Communism: "I think my people will not again experiment with that. You remember we tried Bolshevism in the third century and again in the eleventh. It failed us, both times. We shall hardly give it third trial." (Which casts an entertaining sidelight on the oft-referred-to "antiquity of China"—as on the newness of the rest of us!)

To the student of history in the making, the whole idea is of entrancing interest; to the Chinese it may well be of fundamental importance. It is, however, to be added, and with emphasis, that a republican form of government is to be taken absolutely for granted. Military usurpation, federal or provincial, never will endure. China honestly means the opening phrases of her Constitution, and will enforce them if need be:

Article I: The Republic of China is composed of the Chinese people.
Article II: The sovereignty of the Chinese Republic is vested in the people.

In other words, there may be a federated republic, with whatever degree of rights reserved to the provinces that the slow but sure working out of time may prescribe, but the government will remain a people's government.

The "Ecole de la Paix," which was founded in France in 1905, has just taken the happy initiative of bringing together the educationalists of the two "enemy" countries of Europe. It has launched a pressing appeal to all French and German professors and teachers to aid in the constitution of a permanent commission whose object would be to establish a Franco-German pedagogical rapprochement. In October, 1924, Horace Thievet, the director-founder of the "Ecole de la Paix," was invited to take part in the general assembly for the reform of German schools sitting in Berlin. He set forth the need for an education

pacifist, and was acclaimed by the German educationalists. After an exchange of views with various professors, M. Thievet brought back from his visit to Berlin the basis of an entente pédagogique. Such an entente may now be said to be assured.

A manifesto, signed by representatives of the two countries, contains the following passage: "While, as Pasteur said, to triumph over ignorance and war all the savants of to-day are ready, to co-operate not in destruction but in construction, it is equally important that the modest educators of youth, those who on each side of the hateful customs barrier hold in their hands the young lives of both countries, should be the first to strive for the enfranchisement of consciences, for the orientation of minds towards fresh horizons. It is incumbent on our teachers, French and German, to take the lead in the unexplored paths and destroy prejudices which stand in the way of peace."

The practical proposals have nothing demagogic in their appeal. The signatories do not intend to work merely to capture public opinion. What they intend is to enter into a moral and technical engagement among themselves to do daily, noiselessly, their duty in the true education of children. They have no desire to form a vast federation with a number of delegates. They ask nothing from the governments. They do not contemplate the creation in the schools of courses of pacifism; they want no special textbooks. They do not propose to introduce politics and propaganda into the classes.

Outwardly, they would change little, but their efforts would be to direct the thought of the child to universal friendship, and never cease to inculcate the advantage and the necessity of peace. It is in primary teaching that most can be done. Every three months a bulletin of the "Ecole de la Paix" will be published as a link between the educationalists. It will report inquiries and record happy experiments. It will be a medium for the exchange of views. It will make known to Germany French books to be studied, and vice versa.

Some hundreds of professors and directors of schools, teachers and publicists have already signified their desire to help. Clearly, the School of Peace is acting on the right lines. If hatred can be prevented from entering the consciousness of the child, there will be no longer a European feud, and peace will be established in perpetuity.

Speaking before the State Bar Association of Georgia, recently, Emory R. Buckner, who a few months ago became United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, confided to his audience of sympathetic brethren some of the difficulties he says he has encountered in his efforts to administer the

Mr. Buckner Proposes a Remedy

laws. He made the somewhat disconcerting statement that, in his opinion, the administration of the federal criminal laws, especially in the district which he represents, has broken down. He finds that methods and practices which were effective in 1875 are inadequate and inefficient to meet the present exigencies. Realizing that those to whom he spoke had failed to appreciate the handicap under which enforcement officials in more densely populated districts labor, he appealed, through the bar association, to Congress for the relief needed.

The congestion of federal court cases, which Mr. Buckner says has revealed the inadequacy of the present machinery, is not due to the violations of the prohibition law alone. With the tremendous increase in population, the steady influx of alien immigrants of the least desirable type, and the rapid expansion of commerce and industry, the burden upon courts and prosecutors has become overwhelming. He says it has become the fashion to make prohibition the whipping-boy for everything. The opponents of prohibition have long sought to make it appear that enforcement of that particular law is physically impossible. But there are other contributing causes, according to Mr. Buckner, quite as necessary to be considered as the much-maligned prohibition enforcement statute. He cites the immigration, pure food, tax, anti-narcotic, customs, navigation, banking and postal laws, together with a long list of others.

With such a vast volume of prosecutions it is necessary, he says, to pick and choose. Naturally the lesser offenders, so-called, escape if there is a partial failure of the law. This results in practical immunity and a consequent encouragement to the vicious and adventuresome to take a chance, in the hope that, if apprehended at all, their offenses will be forgotten, or that prosecution will fall. In effect the result is to put a premium on vice. The smuggler, the tax evader, the irresponsible banker and the violator of the pure food laws hasten to make hay while the sun shines. "No wonder many of them escape just punishment."

But Mr. Buckner proposes a plausible remedy. He would revise the methods of procedure and practice in federal courts by making it possible for judges to try offenders upon information, without the formality of indictment, much as police court judges somewhat summarily dispose of cases brought before them. Surely there is convincing argument in this. There is no good reason why those who carelessly or habitually offend against the laws of the United States should be permitted to have their specious defenses hedged about by all the ancient formalities of the law which federal courts cling to and perpetuate. The road to the workhouse or the jail should be as short and as direct from the imposing silences of the federal tribunal as from the less pretentious bench of a police magistrate.

The bootlegger, the "higher-up" who finances him, the counterfeiter, the vendor of impure foods, the tax evader and the defaulting banker, now are too often allowed to go their way under bail, smiling complacently while they wait for "Uncle Sam to prove it." Compelled summarily to choose between an immediate trial and a plea of guilty with possible leniency, Mr. Buckner shows that a great majority of these accused offenders admit their guilt. Delay is the thing most sought and hoped for. It is safe to say that with the possibility of delay eliminated the number of offenses would automatically be reduced. It is by action of Congress, of course, that the pace of the federal courts can be quick-

ened. Mr. Buckner asks all friends of law and order to come to his aid in the effort to make possible the summary punishment of all those who now find safety in the law's unavoidable delays.

Youth, of all the estates through which mortals pass, is alone perennial. It requires no juggling of time or memory, therefore, for the otherwise sedate graduate of the eighties to translate himself, at this season of class reunions and college homecomings, from the environment of more serious years back to the atmosphere and scenes of the old campus. To some who make the journey, long or short, the adventure is an unusual and experimental one. Always in June the call has come, but it has been seldom answered. Pressing business or professional engagements have a way of interposing themselves, and reunions can always be postponed. But when the time arrives for the graduation of sons or daughters from the same hall that provided so imposing a setting a third of a century ago, the impulse is too strong to be resisted.

No one knows the new graduate so well as the old. Much has been written and said in recent years which might convince the casual observer of what is referred to as the "decadence of youth." The old graduate who is honest with himself will probably be the first to demand from those who proclaim this theory a bill of particulars. He will call attention to the fact that in his college days the same concern was manifested. Then, as now, invidious comparisons were made. The perils of thriftlessness were pointed out and perhaps magnified. There were impassioned appeals for a return to the ways and customs of the fifties. It was no more possible for the graduate or undergraduate of the eighties or nineties to hold back the innovating tide in his day than for those of today to cling to the old and despise the new. The "old grad" of today is convinced now, just as he was convinced in his college days, that he was pursuing the way of what he regarded as progress. He may not have convinced his elders and mentors of this. He may not now be convinced that the ways of today are better or safer than the ways of yesterday. But if he has gained anything by experience, he has learned that it is as useless for him to attempt to change the order of things as it was for his solicitous counselors to shape his course as an individual.

Youth has, upon its side, a convincing and irrefutable argument. It is that in all things civilization is progressing. Now this, it must be admitted, is not merely accidental. Civilization cannot progress except as the thought and aspirations of individuals, represented in the mass, progress. Alarmists and the prophets of evil are never silent. Today, as in all the days, they are warning of what they profess to see as the evil times to come. But despite this, it is pleasant and reassuring to believe that the world is growing better, that its people are more considerate of one another than ever before.

It is in all these things that human thought and human aspirations are reflected. The leaders and exponents of this thought are not the uneducated and the untrained. They are those who have been taught, by some process, how to think, and to think aright. The college, popularly, is the great melting pot. It has never seriously failed. Today the "new grad" meets the old. His eyes are fixed on the future, and they are filled with bright purpose. The somewhat more sedate alumnus will not disillusion him. There is no reason why he should. He himself has proved the worthiness of his equipment. He realizes, also, that there is need to-day, as always, of courage, enthusiasm, undaunted determination, and above all of unselfish devotion to the great cause in which the recruit, unhesitatingly enlisting, stands shoulder to shoulder with the graying veteran of a third of a century of constructive warfare.

Editorial Notes

While some expeditions into the more inaccessible regions of the earth are given the widest publicity, every step of the way traveled being followed by the keenest public interest, others equally noteworthy sometimes hardly even receive passing mention. It may come as a surprise, therefore, to many to learn that a Dutch explorer is at present engaged in the attempt to storm the embattled parapets of nature situated where the ranges of the Himalayas and Karakorum approach nearest each other—the region which has been designated the greatest knot of mountains on earth. The highest peak of the Karakorum is only 700 feet lower than Mt. Everest, and this stronghold of mountains has been described as one of the most difficult fields of exploration on earth, a fact which accounts for the considerable amounts of blank spaces on the maps of this section of the globe. Though little recognized by ordinary folk as a region practically unknown, it is no wonder that for long it has exercised a strange fascination for explorers. The day will come when "every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low" in the literal meaning of these words.

In adopting, during the course of its meeting in Topeka, Kan., a resolution urging that, if the United States is to survive, the prohibition laws must be enforced, the general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church definitely aligned itself upon the side of the most enlightened thought of the country. "As a Nation," the resolution read in part, "we must meet the challenge of those who prefer the glass of beer to the safety and security of our people and of those who would make money out of an outlawed traffic at the sacrifice and expense of our country's ideals." There is involved in this action more than a mere statement of platitudes; it represents a public acknowledgment of fealty to the Government of the American Union. Hence the further request of the assembly carries more than slight significance: "We ask Congress to take prohibition enforcement out of politics."

"The Manuscripts of God"

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Oruro, Bolivia

It is not given to all to read of the unread as it was given to that Louis Agassiz in whose honor Longfellow wrote the lines:

And Nature, the old nurse, took
The child upon her knee,
Saying: "Here is a story-book
Thy Father has written for thee."
"Come wander with me," she said,
"Into regions yet untrod;
And read what is still unread
In the manuscripts of God."

Yet here in these sublime highlands of South America the most unlearned and the most prosaic alike stand in awe, with the wisest and the most appreciative, before what is perhaps the most prodigious pouring forth in all the world of the untouched of nature's treasures.

Unread, unexplored, unbelievably virgin, seem these lands where man has wandered perhaps for ages longer than in any other region of the globe. Yet these illimitable spaces greet us still with a freshness literally inconceivable to the dweller in Europe or in northern America.

At one time I wandered through the tortuous workings of mines older than the Spaniards, deserted, silent, guarding secrets of history and of geology as profound as the mountains which rise above them. At another I had stood at 17,000 feet in those mountains, looking down on one side to the speck which marks nearly 2000 feet below me, the workings of a mine named after Mont Blanc, because it opens at the exact level of the summit of the great peak of the Alps. On the other side, 200 miles away, I could see the mighty Chilean sentinel, Mount Sajama, a triangle of snow above the purple distance.

And so close that the winds which whirled its snows touched my own cheeks towered a peak, more than 13,000 feet above the sea, utterly unknown to geography or encyclopedia—one of dozens like it in South America unvisited and unknown. It is the thoughts which such experiences bring to us that carry the sense of the utter newness, the utter freshness, of these unread "Manuscripts of God."

In the highlands of Peru and Bolivia, one begins things at an altitude of 12,000 feet above the sea. Between the two ranges of the Andes at that altitude lies a broad plain, cut here and there by hills, and edged for miles upon miles by towering mountains, snowcapped or colorful, beautiful or frowning, famous or unknown. The great barren sweep of the broad pampas, where grow only eighteen-inch scrub pines (which are the only firewood), bunch grasses and a few hardy yellow flowers, seems indeed like a back spread open before you.

Here near Oruro the salt plains produce for you a mirage of a vast lake surrounding villages and mountains—till you approach them and the lake disappears into barren, whitened sand. Next moment comes the sense of a mirage which is actually the strange Lake Poopo which drains Lake Titicaca and yet has no outlet save the evaporation of this mountain desert, which thus must lower its surface a total of twelve feet each round year.

On beyond, in the hills, you pass through a graveled valley where hot springs fill a river until all day long the rising steam envelops the passing Indians and their burros and their llamas in clouds like the rising mists

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, June 10.

The Bourse here is still greatly disturbed about the fate of the Stinnes company, which is now in financial difficulties, despite the reassuring communiques published meantime. Considerable interest is shown regarding the manner in which the house of Stinnes will carry out promised changes in its organization. There is a possibility, it is said, for instance, that the company will sell its oil interests, and also that it may give up its steamship lines, and especially so far as passenger service is concerned. The failure of so large an organization as the Stinnes firm to keep above water has conjured up the possibility of similar difficulties in other firms. Leopold Schwarzschild, a prominent economist, blames the late Hugo Stinnes for the present crisis, saying that he bought up companies during the inflation regardless of whether they would yield a profit in more normal times. Herr Schwarzschild, moreover, declares that Stinnes built up his organization at the expense of the people, and concludes that the present crisis will come as a blow to the prestige of big industrialists who hitherto had a very powerful position in Germany.

The result of an increased interest and activity in outdoor sports in Germany since the war is manifesting itself in a greater demand for fresh air in public conveniences. Formerly the windows of the cars and underground trains were opened only on exceedingly hot days and then only one or two were let down in each car. Most of the time the trams and trains resembled veritable hothouses. The population of Berlin, therefore, was much surprised and the sport-loving persons among them greatly gratified to find whole rows of windows opened in the subway and in the street cars a few days ago. Their astonishment reached its height when no one complained and no requests were made to the conductor or guard to close the windows, as surely would have been the case a couple of years ago.

A ray of humor is a rare thing in the world of politics, especially in this country where people are still very touchy with regard to all political affairs, particularly if they concern Germany's relations with the Allies. One of three instances, therefore, may be related here. Referring to the delay of about five months in the dispatch of the allied memorandum to Germany regarding

of early morning. Beyond, still, the rolling hills open a new type of scenery, and the Indians move like dark flecks on the surface of brown hills, the very brilliance of the colors of the women's dress mingling with the soil, so that Indians and their llamas blend into the inexpressible newness of it all. For ages all this has been, and for ages it has continued, unread, unknown, unconscious of itself, a part of the vast mystery.

That wise Frenchman who declared that the primitive races regarded the wonderful achievements of invention and modern construction in the same light as they looked on the magnificence of nature, spoke, I think, less of the primitive thought than of the sense of the overwhelming power of the environment in which the thought has lived and grown. In these very mountains of Bolivia you, with all your pride of detachment and education, will experience that same superb absorption of the puny works of man.

One of the loveliest valleys in all the Andes (comparisons and superlatives seem to lose their force here) has been traversed fairly recently by a great highway, built by an American mining company, hewn out of the massy rock or skirting the shelving slopes under a mountain so beautiful, so perfect in proportion, color and snow-capped, and so beautifully supported by the rising hills below and on either side, and by the clouds which bathe its peaks, that one is speechless with the simple awe of it.

Across this valley has been flung this road, and above it, the steepest, and to be most romantic, of all forms of transportation, an aerial tramway! Spans 1500 feet long and 800 feet above the valley floor carry the all but invisible buckets of ore with majestic sweep across the sky—literally a part of the scene, a part of the mystery, a part of the Manuscript which neither you nor the man who built the miracle of steel and wire can even begin to understand.

Only one knows that it has become a part of the Great Book, and the loveliest of snow-caps, the most storied of glaciers, the most superb of views down distant valleys to the green of the tropic world which thrives on the soil, the fields, the rough highways—all these come to be accented, to your thought, when your eye glimpses, however far away, the grim black hair lines and the unlovely square buckets of the tramway!

For all this is as old as it is new, and as new as old. A few hundred miles to the north, these same high pampas reach to the centers of the Inca civilization, marked with scattered ruins so magnificent that their presence always impresses you, and their age becomes the first mystery, but not the last. For in this very region, undoubtedly populated by millions of years ago, the very men and women whose humble lives, whose primitive arts, whose silent adaptation to every force, old or new, of nature or of mankind, blend into things as they are or seem to be—is it not because it is unread, by others and by its own people, that it is so new and so strange and so inspiring? And is it not for this that the humblest of us is privileged to stand in awe, to read with halting lips as our finger moves across the page, the wonderful storybook, the sublime mystery, of this still unread "Manuscript of God"?

her alleged defaults in disarmament matters one prominent member of the Foreign Office recently said with a smile and a sigh to a guest: "The Allies seem to have great difficulties in drafting the note and I already thought of suggesting that Germany should assist them."

When one compares the speech Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently delivered before the Reichstag in discussing the budget of his Ministry, with the budget speeches held not so very long ago, a very considerable improvement in Germany's foreign political affairs becomes noticeable. While about three years ago the Foreign Minister was not able to mention the names of more than about five nations including Russia and Austria—with whom Germany was on a friendly footing, in his speech Dr. Stresemann spoke of not less than thirty countries with whom the Reich entertained friendly relations of some kind or other. Among other interesting items he mentioned that Egypt was about to establish a legation in Berlin, that the King of Afghanistan had invited German engineers, chemists and teachers to visit his country, and that more Germans were now working in Persia than before the war. Germany, moreover, he declared, had concluded commercial treaties with the United States, England, Belgium, Greece, Lithuania, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Spain and Austria, and entered into commercial parties with Italy, France, Russia, Japan, Switzerland and Sweden and was preparing the ground for such negotiations with Turkey, Bolivia, Finland, Leland and Poland.

The Prussian Minister of Trade and Commerce has just permitted the bakeries of Berlin to begin work at five o'clock in the morning and once more, as in previous days, the population of this city will enjoy crisp hot rolls for breakfast. During the war and in the years following it the population was compelled to dispense with this luxury on account of a shortage of flour which has now been overcome. No doubt the old custom of hanging a little bag outside the back door at night which is filled by the baker's errand boy with hot rolls in the morning and then need only be taken in by the hausfrau or her maid before breakfast will soon be introduced again. The staff of the bakeries is naturally not much in favor of the custom of working so early in the morning, but it is said that the comfort of the population as a whole is more important than that of a few.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

An Anglo-American Pact of Peace

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The happy coincidence of the centennials of the American Unitarian Association and of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association is a reminder that the two English-speaking peoples have been at peace with each other for a century and more; and

Whereas, A war between these two peoples would be an immeasurable calamity, a fact so fully realized by both peoples as to make such a war well nigh unthinkable; We therefore petition President Coolidge to take the initiative in establishing by solemn treaty an agreement on the part of these two peoples, through their respective governments, to settle all their controversies by peaceful means, not excepting disputes involving vital interests or national honor.

This resolution is a suggestion not only to President Coolidge and the American public but also to the British Government and public. It is likely that a similar resolution will soon be reported as adopted by the British and Foreign Unitarian Association at its centennial celebration in England. In no more appropriate way could these two religious organizations mark their hundredth birthday than by a united effort in behalf of a comprehensive pact of peace between the two English-speaking peoples.

The Boston resolution was especially fitting in view of the fact that in the administration of President Taft, fifteen years ago, a treaty of exactly the kind proposed above was formulated by the American Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, and the British Ambassador, James Bryce. Although strongly advocated by President Taft, this treaty was not ratified by the Senate. As Mr. Taft, who is now Chief Justice of the United States, is a Unitarian devoted to his church, in adopting the resolution American Unitarians paid honor to their most distinguished layman—unless Charles W. Eliot deserves that designation.

President Taft was the first chief executive of a

nation to advocate a treaty stipulating the peaceable settlement of all disputes, including those held to involve national honor or vital interests. Such words as the following, spoken by him in 1910, marked him as the foremost pacifist of the world:

Personally I do not see any more reason why matters of "national honor" should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or matters of national proprietorship. I know that it is going further than most men are willing to go; but I do not see why questions of "honor" may not be submitted to a tribunal supposed to be composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, and then abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations.

Apart from its Unitarian connections, interesting to but relatively few, the petition to President Coolidge in favor of the proposed treaty deserves support by all who seek peace. It points out the next step, David Starr Jordan has said that wisdom consists in knowing what to do next, and that virtue consists in doing it. An Anglo-American agreement to keep the peace, no matter what delays may arise, will mark the greatest advance toward a warless world thus far made.

If the Knox-Bryce Treaty had been ratified, the United States would have led the world in the path of peace. At the present time Switzerland is the leader, a country that has kept the peace with all her neighbors for more than a century.

Let due honor be given Italy and France for accepting the Swiss overtures. But Switzerland is a little, land-locked country, and her example is therefore the less impressive. Let the two nations that are the most powerful of all, with the farthest-reaching interests, agree and mutually pledge their faith in peace, and the world will be the best way to world opinion will be tremendous.

The best way to celebrate the sesquicentennial of the battles of Lexington and Concord is to establish permanent peace with Britain. This will make 1925 more memorable than 1776.

HENRY W. PINKHAM,
Secretary, The Association to Abolish War,
Brookline, Mass.

Talk of a "United States of China"

brought to pass by a too hurried attempt to transplant full-grown governmental theories of republican administration into a soil accustomed only to personal rule. It is an obvious case of the failure of the West to "make over" the East solely according to Occidental formulae.

Yuan Shih-kai, the most sagacious statesman China has produced in our time, had somehow sensed this fact: it might be put more accurately that he foresaw what would become fact under the pressure of such an experiment as has been tried. He held always that political evolution, not revolution, was the remedy for his country's ills. He would have retained the monarchy and formed an administration composed in part of the trained officials of the older school, partly of the younger men, foreign trained. It might not have worked—but the alternative which the hot-heads of the south forced to acceptance assuredly has failed. Under a ready-made "Republic" plan, a machine was thrown together "over night," as it were; what passed for elections were held, and a constitution was adopted.

Without going into deeper detail, it is enlightening enough to point out that this document passed over what the Americans, a century and a quarter earlier, had learned was a vital necessity, namely: precise definition of the relation of the several states to the central authority. For a baker's dozen of years Peking has run along (at times "running," indeed; at times hopelessly static!) without the provinces being bound to it by fixed obligations. The result has been that they have gradually allocated to themselves revenue and power, till the question of "states' rights" has grown to a devastating extreme. Add to this the presence in the land of self-seeking militarists and a lack of any widespread appreciation of or desire for genuinely representative government, and the state of affairs now too well known is recognized as only what was to have been expected.

Since the latest of the Nation's many régimes came to power last fall under Marshal Tuan, two men, noticeably spokesmen by the book, have predicted further and more elemental change. One of these is C. T. Wang, held by many Sinologists as foremost among the constructive-minded leaders of Young China. The other is Sir John Jordan, whose forty-four years' residence and work there were closed with service as British Minister at Peking from 1906 to 1920. This latter authority declares flatly that the best outcome of the chaotic conditions now prevailing would be "the development of a sort of United States of China, though in much looser form than in America." He goes on:

The China of former days is dissolved into its component parts. That they ever will reunite under any system of rigid centralized control seems highly improbable. Nor, indeed, is it altogether desirable. China's provinces are, as regards extent and population, comparable to the states of Europe, and will in time work out a system of self-government and become a loose federation, with some central authority dealing exclusively with national concerns.

Mr. Wang, who was one of the originators of the democratic experiment in 1911, has become thoroughly convinced of the unadaptability of party government to China. He believes Soviet Russia supplies the suggestion for a more workable type of popular rule, "founded on the ancient Chinese self-governing units of guild and village commune, with a dictatorship in charge of national affairs." This does not imply that Communism (as the present-day word takes the word and the idea behind it) stands any real chance of acceptance by the Chinese. During the Arms Conference at Washington in 1922, Wellington Koo (or was it Dr. Sze?) said, in reply to an interviewer's query as to China's openness to Communism: "I think my people will not again experiment with that. You remember we tried Bolshevism in the third century and again in the eleventh. It failed us, both times. We shall hardly give it third trial." (Which casts an entertaining sidelight on the oft-referred-to "antiquity of China"—as on the newness of the rest of us!)

To the student of history in the making, the whole idea is of entrancing interest; to the Chinese it may well be of fundamental importance. It is, however, to be added, and with emphasis, that a republican form of government is to be taken absolutely for granted. Military usurpation, federal or provincial, never will endure. China honestly means the opening phrases of her Constitution, and will enforce them if need be:

Article I: The Republic of China is composed of the Chinese people.
Article II: The sovereignty of the Chinese Republic is vested in the people.

In other words, there may be a federated republic, with whatever degree of rights reserved to the provinces that the slow but sure working out of time may prescribe, but the government will remain a people's government.

The "Ecole de la Paix," which was founded in France in 1905, has just taken the happy initiative of bringing together the educationalists of the two "enemy" countries of Europe. It has launched a pressing appeal to all French and German professors and teachers to aid in the constitution of a permanent commission whose object would be to establish a Franco-German pedagogical rapprochement. In October, 1924, Horace Thievet, the director-founder of the "Ecole de la Paix," was invited to take part in the general assembly for the reform of German schools sitting in Berlin. He set forth the need for an education

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